FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 229 28 November 1986

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ARMS EXPERTS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE ON SDI 26 NOV

LD262351 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1915 GMT 26 Nov 86

[News conference replacing the scheduled "World Today" program, moderated by B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Affairs; with Viktor Pavlovich Karpov, chief of the Arms Limitation and Disarmament Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva; Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, chief of a directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union; and Academician Boris Viktorovich Raushenbakh, member of the International Academy of Astronautics, held at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 26 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Pyadyshev] Taking part in the press conference are: Viktor Pavlovich Karpov, chief of the Arms Limitation and Disarmament Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva; Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, chief of a directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union; and Academician Boris Viktorovich Raushenbakh, member of the International Academy of Astronautics.

And so we begin our press conference with a speech from Viktor Pavlovich Karpov.

[Karpov] A unique opportunity was revealed in Reykjavik to enter the 21st century without the strategic offensive weapons which are now in the arsenals of the USSR and the United States, and perhaps to complete the total elimination of nuclear weapons on earth by the beginning of the next century, as proposed in a statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January this year.

The door to a nuclear-free world, opened by efforts of the Soviet side, was shut by Washington's efforts: the Strategic Defense Initiative program was the main lever applied in the course of these efforts. The American Adminstration is now trying to make out that the Strategic Defense Initiative is fully compatible with the ABM Treaty, as it only envisages, they say, research work, and its task is not yet the deployment of antimissile systems outside the ABM Treaty. But if this is the case why then did the U.S. President reject proposals made to him in Reykjavik on limiting, in the course of a 10-year period, work on space ABM's to a laboratory framework?

For us the rejection of the Soviet proposal by the President was proof of the fact that the declared aims of the SDI program and the genuine content of those works which are being carried out, and will be carried out, in the United States in order to implement it, by no means correspond with one another. Oviously the aim is not to place any barriers on the path to SDI implementation, to use it as a means of whipping up the arms race, as a channel for experiments in the sphere of the creation [sozdaniye] of new space weapons which, by the way, will play a considerable role in the strengthening of the strategic offensive potential of the United States of America.

So the SDI, by its very essence, is in glaring contradiction with the spirit and letter of the ABM Treaty. Even Washington recognizes this, obviously, if one bears in mind the fact that in Reykjavik President Reagan proposed, at the same time as the reduction of the number of strategic arms, to sign a treaty which would replace the ABM Treaty.

[Pyadyshev] I would like to ask Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov to give an answer to a question from Comrade Jerzy Koroshewski, who represents TRYBUNU LUDU.

One of the popular American arguments in defense of the SDI consists of the assertion that the Soviet Union, so they say, has already been working for a long time on, and as a matter of fact has, an antimissile defense system, and at the same time is hindering the United States from creating [sozdat] such a system. Could you help to unravel this argument?

[Chervov] In principle such a formulation on the part of the American Administration is incorrect. In accordance with the ABM Treaty, the Soviet Union and the United States each have the right to have one ABM deployment [razvernut] area on their territory, a limited ABM area with a radius of 150 km. In this limited ABM area there should also be a limited number of ABM components. Regrded as ABM components are: antimissile missiles, antimissile missile launching installations, and also radar stations. Each side is permitted to have a limited ABM area with a radius of 150 km. The Soviet Union selected and deployed [razvernul] such an ABM area -- centered on the capital of our homeland, the city of Moscow. The Americans selected and deployed [razvernut] a similar limited ABM area, centered on the Grand Forks intercontinental ballistic missile base. After this the United States partially dismantled their means in that limited area. But this dismantling of these antimissile defense weapons was carried out only formally. The PAR radar stations are functioning and are on combat duty. Antimissile missiles have been mothballed. All the Soviet Union's weapons are on combat duty. But according to the ABM Treaty all components which are either in the combat structure or are mothballed -- this has no significance -- they come under the ABM Treaty. What we're talking about is the fact that the American side, in implementing its SDI program, is trying to deploy [razvernut] a wide-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements, that is, an antimissile system to defend the territory of its country and to deploy [razvernut] strike space weapons in space. These aims are a glaring contradiction of the ABM Treaty.

[Pyadyshev] A question from APN for Academician Raushenbakh: In Washington it is claimed that SDI will assist a breakthrough in the sphere of technical equipment and technology. This is evidently correct, or partially correct. The question runs as follows: Can a scientific-technical breakthrough similar in scale be secured through peaceful space programs?

[Raushenbakh] When it is said that scientific progress is a consequence of the development of military hardware, I personally feel as though I am talking to a man from a madhouse. The fact that some achievements of military technology [voyennaya tekhnika] can have a peaceful application is trite, a platitude. For instance, it can be said that launch vehicles, peaceful rockets, and ballistic missiles are very much alike for a whole range of parameters. But for all that, they are also acutely different. Well, for instance, in the following way: The peaceful rockets, the space-launch vehicles are usually of a large size, they have open-air launch sites, well, etc, etc. Ballistic missiles, as a rule, are of a small size relative to space-launch vehicles; they are launched from underground silos, from submarines, etc. So the question arises: Why then, before building a peaceful space rocket, develop for it a launch from underwater from submarines? This is raving madness. Excuse this undiplomatic word. It is absolutely clear that a rocket should be made directly for peaceful purposes and it should not be made first in a military version as a missile for submarines. I personally interpret this matter as showing the helplessness of the apologists for the Defense Initiative. They simply don't know what more they can say in its favor. The large-scale peaceful space program promises immense technological achievements without threatening life on earth.

[Pyadyshev] A correspondent for Czechoslovak radio question: Representatives of the U.S. Administration claim that SDI is of a defensive nature, that it is an insurance policy for America and a guarantee of its security?

[Chervov] The SDI program is a military program and its main purpose is the creation of weapons, these weapons having an offensive nature. These are offensive weapons. I will adduce only three arguments for you and let the representatives of this program refute my arguments.

First of all, the weapons which come under the SDI program are intended for the destruction of the major satellites of the other side.

The second argument: Under the SDI program, the weapons being created [sozdat] have a range of 4,000-5,000 km. I want to ask: What kind of defensive weapons are they which have such a range?

The third argument: The weapons being created [sozdat] under the SDI program are global weapons. These are weapons of instantaneous action. They can appear suddenly over any state, over any country. These are weapons of political and military blackmail.

[Unidentified correspondent] WASHINGTON POST: I have a question for either General Chervov or Mr Karpov. The question is this: If the SDI program is really a program to create [sozdaniyev] offensive weapons, as General Chervov has just said, why then did the USSR decide to concede to the United States the right to conduct a certain amount of research on this program?

[Chervov] The ABM Treaty and the agreed statement to this treaty, which is an integral part, permit research and testing within the laboratory. Included in this, esteemed comrades and ladies and gentlemen, -- when the ABM Tready was being drafted, the authors of that treaty envisaged the possibility of the creation [sozdaniye] of ABM means based on new physical principles. They were wise people. They are farsighted and foresaw that situation. And therefore, there was the agreed Statement D which is an integral part of the ABM treaty. This statement says that the exotic means which may come in to replace the then-existing ABM means could be tested -- work could be carried out to create [sozdaniye] and test them. But only in limited regions, in the regions that I have already told you about, 150 km, in surface conditions, and from stationary launch installations.

Even at that time the authors of the ABM Treaty banned such means from going out into space, that is precisely what the present administration is striving for -- to take these means out into space. Therefore, when we reach agreement with the U.S. Administration with regard to research, we are being guided here by the ABM Treaty. But only research and testing within the laboratory. The U.S. side is demanding testing in space. If we were to agree to that, it would mean turning the treaty into an empty scrap of paper, and in effect destroying the treaty. The USSR can never agree to that.

[Fischer] Fischer, correspondent from Radio GDR: My question is to Colonel General Chervov and concerns the Soviet proposals on northern Europe: If agreement is reached on submarines in the Baltic, what overall quantity of nuclear means will disappear from the Baltic -- the overall figure, I mean, on both sides?

[Chervov] I will only tell you what will disappear on our side, from the Soviet side. Six submarines and 18 ballistic medium-range missiles will no longer be in the Baltic.

[Pyadyshev] A question from Soviet Central Television. In Washington, SDI is discussed as though the matter is already settled, that the Star Wars program is rolling and, whatever happens, it will be taken to its conclusion. Is this so, and how strong is the opposition in Washington to the SDI plans?

In this connection it can be said that the SDI problem is far from settled. In the Star Wars program there are more question marks, more questions than answers; and it is no accident that in the 3 years since President Reagan put forward the SDI program, the concept of SDI itself has been modified, altered, and corrected. The SDI program remains at the center of political struggle in the United States, as in many other countries.

The basic question remains: Where is the road to reliable peace? The road is pointed out by the comprehensive, major Soviet proposals for a nonnuclear world, and the new political thinking of the Soviet leadership, which permeates the entire foreign policy line of the Soviet Union in our time and is directed toward this.

Dear colleagues, unfortunately we still have a number of unanswered questions; we shall try to reply in our subsequent meetings. In the meanwhile, thank you for your attention and our good wishes.

Further Chervov Comments

LD261339 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- This is a followup on our item 88 slugged news conference -- answers:

Answering a question from a TASS correspondent, General Chervov showed the utter lack of seriousness on the part of the U.S. Administration when it claims that it is prepared to share SDI technology with the Soviet Union.

"This is something regarded as just unthinkable in the Pentagon," he said, quoting U.S. Assistant Secretary of, Defense Richard Perle as dismissing assumptions that the USSR could receive military technology from the United States as outrageous.

A U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT correspondent asked about the impact the current political crisis in the United States over U.S. weapons sales to Iran could have on the Soviet approach to arms control talks with the United States.

"We bank not on any crises experienced by the U.S. Administration but on it taking a serious attitude to the proposals tabled by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik, which offer a real and direct way to nuclear disarmament," the chief Soviet negotiator at the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva, Viktor Karpov, replied.

"We shall continue to press for agreements on this basis," he added.

Another question asked at the news conference concerned the Soviet Union's recent proposals on security in northern Europe. Raised by a correspondent for the German Democratic Republic's radio, it was a follows: "If the agreement on submarines in the Baltic Sea is reached, how many nuclear systems will be withdrawn from there by both sides?".

"The Soviet side," General Chervov said, "will in this case remove from the Baltic six submarines and 18 medium-range ballistic missiles. Since the Baltic Sea will acquire nuclear-free status, other restrictions will be imposed on all countries which will be obliged to observe it."

Further Pyadyshev Comments

LD271707 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1541 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (TASS) -- At a briefing held here today, Boris Pyadyshev, deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, touched on the foreign policy aspect of the present crisis in Washington connected with the supply of U.S. weapons to Iran. It appears, he said, that this is only the beginning of a new phase of yet another scandalous affair in which the Iranian adventure has become interwoven with the undeclared war against Nicaragua, signifying in sum the essential collapse of the whole neoglobalist course of the U.S. Administration. This is clearly further evidence of the fact that the United States is a destabilizing factor in the world and an unpredictable political quantity which is ready to resort to the most uncivilized means to conduct its foreign policy affairs.

In connection with the U.S. intentions to introduce into combat capacity the 131st heavy bomber, equipped with long-range cruise missiles and thereby in practical terms to violate the SALT II treaty, the representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated: The United States is entirely responsible for breaking up the basic international legal structure of the process for nuclear arms limitations. As the USSR Government has already warned, the Soviet side will take the necessary practical measures in order to prevent an undermining of military strategic parity. Washington's abandonment of SALT II cannot fail to have the most negative influence on the atmosphere in which Soviet-U.S. contacts in the sphere of arms control are implemented.

Answering correspondents' questions, the representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that a gloomy shadow has been cast over Soviet-West German relations by the efforts of the head of the FRG Government. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its line on developing constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation with the FRG -- above all in the cardinal issues of ensuring peace and security -- remains unchanged. Consequently, it all depends on how the West German side conducts its affairs in future.

PETROSYANTS ON LATEST GENEVA TEST BAN TALKS

LD261534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva, 26 Nov (TASS) -- The third round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the issue of halting nuclear tests, which was held in Geneva 13-25 November, has made no progress, and the blame for that rests entirely with the U.S. side.

This assessment was given by A.M. Petrosyants, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy.

Speaking at a press conference today, he stressed that this round was essentially different from the two that preceded it because it was held after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, where the Soviet Union put forward a wide-ranging and at the same time, quite feasible program directed at curbing the arms race in all areas, including banning nuclear tests. That program, the Soviet spokesman reiterated, is a package of balanced proposals, equally taking into account interests of both sides, which makes it possible to reach mutually acceptable decisions in a reasonably short time, with full adherence to the principle of equitability and equal security. Proceeding from that, the Soviet delegation in Geneva has been aspiring for the development of everything positive that was achieved at Reykjavik, as well as for coming to an agreement with the U.S. delegation on launching full-scale talks on complete and final banning of nuclear tests, which would aim at developing [vyrabotka] a relevant treaty on this issue. In the course of such talks, the sides could also examine the issues of monitoring [kontrol], lowering the yield threshold of explosions and reducing their number, and of the 1974 and 1976 treaties on underground explosions. Therefore, the Soviet side has proposed a specific program aimed at hammering out [razrabotki] a treaty on banning nuclear explosions completely and finally.

One is forced to state, however, the USSR spokesman went on to say, that our constructive position has met with no response from the U.S. side. No noticeable progress has been made in the course of the round toward resolving the principal problem -- that of banning nuclear testing. The U.S. side has avoided reaching any kind of accord on launching full-scale talks between the USSR and the United States on a test ban. The Soviet Union has been and remains a resolute and convinced advocate of introducing an immediate and complete ban on nuclear testing, A.M. Petrosyants said in conclusion, having remarked that this determination was clearly expressed again a few days ago in the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to parliaments and governments of the world.

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO ON RENEWAL OF NUCLEAR TESTS

FL271913 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1643 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 27 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev has said that the United States is the principal generator of world tension and is currently preparing laser and electro-megaton weapons that are more powerful and destructive than the nuclear bomb.

At a brief interview at the Mexico City airport, Sergeyev said because of this situation, his country will terminate the moratorium and renew nuclear testing on 1 January 1987.

He also criticized Ronald Reagan for promoting a hypocritical international policy while the United States is the principal generator of world tension. [passage omitted]

The USSR will not allow this, Sergeyev said. It is not possible to allow the strategic balance of power to be lost, he said, or to disrupt the arms balance since it must respond to the security of the people, its allies, and the protection of humanity. [passage omitted]

SILAYEV CHAIRS 27 NOV CEMA MEETING IN WARSAW

LD280009 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw November 27 TASS -- A regular meeting of the intergovernmental commission on the overall coordination of cooperation among interested CMEA member-countries and Yugoslavia in fulfilling an agreement on multilateral international specialization, co-production and mutual supplies of equipment for atomic power stations took place here. It was chaired by Ivan Silayev, the permanent chairman of the commission and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The participants reviewed a broad range of issues related to the further development of cooperation among the countries participating in the agreement of June 28, 1979, in engineering for the atomic power industry and in the construction and operation of atomic power plants. The commission reviewed progress in the fulfilment of the comprehensive programme for the scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member-countries through the year 2000 in the priority area of the accelerated development of atomic power engineering and passed resolutions.

The commission defined measures to fulfil the resolutions of the 42nd meeting of the CMEA session relevant to the implementation of a programme for the construction of atomic power and heat supply stations in the CMEA member-countries through the year 2000.

A protocol on the Republic of Cuba joining the agreement of June 28, 1979, was signed.

The leaders of the delegations were received by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

'ROUNDTABLE' DISCUSSES CEMA S & T PROGRAM

PM261635 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "One Year On"]

[Text] Some 400 completed blueprints devoted to problems contained in the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 are being handed over to production this year.

This and other information relating to the first results of the program's implementation were cited at a "roundtable" meeting with the theme: "The Comprehensive Program: One Year On" held at the NOVOSTI Press Agency 20 November. It was attended by CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev and leaders of scientific research organizations and science-and-production associations.

A businessline, concrete discussion took place at the "roundtable" devoted to the achievements of the past year and to the tasks which have to be implemented to scale the imposing heights of the technological revolution, overcome shortcomings, and develop effective practical direct links between CEMA labor and scientific collectives -- this key component of the further deepening of specialization and production sharing.

Discussing current tasks in the implementation of the comprehensive program, the "roundtable" participants linked them with promising avenues of cooperation outlined in the decisions of the recent Moscow meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist CEMA member countries and the CEMA session in Bucharest.

LIGHT INDUSTRY COOPERATION PANEL MEETS IN MINSK

PM271641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] The 47th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Light Industry was held in Minsk 18-21 November. It was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR.

The commission examined and approved the sequence and time schedule for the elaboration of proposals concerning fulfillment of the tasks assigned to it by the CEMA Executive Committee.

TASS NOTES WARSAW PACT MEETING 26-27 NOV

LD271620 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (TASS) -- A working meeting of deputy foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact member states, during which some topical international issues were discussed, took place in Moscow on 26-27 November.

The meeting heard the report of Viktor Karpov, head of the USSR delegation at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF IRAN ARMS CONTROVERSY

Review Board Established

LD262344 Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 26 TASS -- Now that a row over secret operations of the White House to sell arms to Iran and remit part of the receipts to the account of the Nicaraguan "contras" is raging in the USA, President Reagan announced on Wednesday the setting up of a special review board which, he said, must thoroughly analyse the future role and methods of the activity of the National Security Council apparatus in the shaping, coordination and implementation of the United States foreign and domestic policies.

John Tower of Texas, a former Republic senator, has been appointed the board's chairman. Those who criticise the administration note that urgently setting up its "own" board, the White House tries to prevent congressional participation in the investigation of secret operations of the National Security Council. The White House thus seeks to prevent further revelations.

Belgian Role Noted

LD271937 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Brussels November 27 TASS -- Belgium is involved in the US covert operations to sell arms to Iran, Belgium's radio reported this morning quoting the London-based JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY. The largest newspaper of the country, LE SOIR, also ran a report to this effect today.

The Belgian authorities, however, either keep silent or refuse to comment on the press reports, as an official spokesman for the Belgian Foreign Ministry did. Symptomatically, at the weekly press briefing yesterday that spokesman refused to comment on the scandalous exposures in the USA of the Reagan administration's secret arms supplies to Iran and the transfer of proceeds from the sales to the Nicaraguan contras.

He only said that the Belgian Government had not issued licences to any party to export arms either to Iran or to Iraq ever since an embargo on arms supplies to the two countries had been introduced in 1980.

Druzhinin Commentary

LD261653 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The scandal over the covert shipments of American arms to Iran is mounting in the United States. Commentary is by Aleksandr Druzhinin.

[Druzhinin] Washington is hastily looking for scapegoats to hush up the scandal. The President's national security adviser, Admiral Poindexter, and one of his aides, Lieutenant Colonel North, have been dismissed.

The White House has announced the setting up of a special commission to investigate the role and methods of the National Security Council's activity. But, however hard the circles standing close to Reagan try to find scapegoats, it is clear that it's not the role of individual officials that matters. It is the methods the United States is using in its foreign policy as a whole. It has been revealed that not all the weapons shipped through secret further on to Afghanistan, as aid for counterrevolutionary bands.

The proceeds the United States has received from the arms deals have not remained unused either. According to President Ortega of Nicaragua, some $30 million of the money Washington has received in profit from the Iranian operation have been transferred to the bank accounts of CIA mercenaries -- Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Facts show that the Reagan administration believes it can act as it pleases in world affairs, meddle in the affairs of sovereign nations, supply suitable regimes and political factions with arms and encourage counterrevolutionaries to subversive actions against legitimate governments. Afghanistan and Nicaragua are not the only countries experiencing such an approach. We may recall Libya which fell victim to an American aggression last spring, or Syria, over which the United States and some of its partners are building up an atmosphere of blackmail and threats.

It is clear that the White House's secret initiative in Iran is only an episode in Washington's global policy of military adventurism. Washington flouts international law. It recognizes only one law: to force other nations to accept its terms. The scandal in Washington has thus exposed again the true role the United States is playing and the methods it is using in the world today. Needless to say how dangerous Washington's policy of adventure is for universal security.

Biryukov Commentary

LD271840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Like an avalanche, the scandal over the secret supplies of American weapons to Iran picks up speed and widens as more and more details come to hand. Among other things, President Reagan has announced the resignation of his national security adviser, John Poindexter, and also dismissed his deputy, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. Attorney General Edwin Meese admitted at a press conference in the White House that part of the funds spent in Iran for the American weapons have gone to the needs of the Nicaraguan contras and Afghan dushmans. Here is a commentary by Vadim Biryukov, international affairs jounalist.

[Biryukov] Despite all its efforts, the Republican administration is losing confidence even in those circles in its own country which only recently have supported it on everything. Of the American people 80 percent have come to the conclusion that the present White House simply cannot be trusted. The Near East countries which the U.S. President has accused of involvement in international terrorism, have obtained clear proof that Washington, by throwing fat into the fire of the Iran-Iraq conflict, is itself perpetrating an act of sheer international brigandage.

A few days ago the U.S. President posed before the cameras in the press room of the White House, together with a dear guest from the Republic of South Africa, the chief minister of the Kwazulu Bantustans.

Answering journalists' questions, Reagan said that he had not made a mistake by sanctioning the handing over of American weapons to Iran and had no intention of firing any of the members of his cabinet.

At that meeting George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state; Donald Regan, chief of staff of the White House and John Poindexter, the President's national security adviser, listened to this remark with great attention. This was not surprising. Reports had appeared in the American press that Nancy Reagan had advised her husband to dismiss his closest accomplices in this dirty deed as soon as possible in order to save his own reputation. So the repressions began. John Poindexter resigned. Are Shultz and Reagan awaiting their turn? Will the sacred word "impeachment" appear on the political scaffolding of Washington? Or will the President manage to avoid being taken to account this time before the American people? The near future will provide the answers to these questions.

Washdngton has stooped to shameful deceit and the infringement of the laws of its own country in trying to gain control; over the sources of Near East oil and to create positions to exert pressure on Teheran's policy, to prolong the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and also to seek new military-strategic positions in this region.

The Republican administration is now looking for scapegoats, to justify itself and to get itself out of a mess. But this in no way means that it intends to give up its policy of terror in interstate relations.

The Washington scandal over the supplies of American weapons poses many important questions. Howe many more piractical plans are hidden away in the depths of the U.S. National Security Council, and against which sovereign states are they directed?

Kornilov Commentary

LD271719 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Watergate and Irangate. Although these events are separated by a period of time, the BBC and other mass media increasingly often place them in the same rank. And it is not fortuitous.

In the former and latter cases, it was a question of a secret selfish venture by U.S. ruling circles in circumvention of U.S. laws.

In both cases the initiators of the venture immediately began to look for "scapegoats" as soon as the scandal broke out. During the Watergate it was asserted until the last minute and during the Irangate it is being asserted now that the United States President was not ostensibly "involved" in the scandal, and that he did not even know anything about what was happening.

The analogies end at that, though. The Watergate which cast a powerful spotlight on the political mores in Washington was nonetheless an internal affair of the Americans whereas the Irangate is an international scandal, and it has laid bare the aventurism, duplicity and treachery of the U.S. foreign policy before the whole world with utmost clarity.

The crisis of confidence in the architects of the policy is unprecedented: In the United States, as is evidenced by public opinion polls, eight out of every ten Americans do not believe the White House, whereas in many other countries the ratio, judging by press reports, has already become 10-10.

Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, has referred to Irangate as a tragedy for the entire country. The U.S. ABC tv network has described it as the worst week over the entire period of Ronald Reagan's presidency while the British "DAILY MAIL" described it as the darkest days of Reagan's presidency. This is how the failure of the 'Iran operation' is referred to by political and public figures and by the press.

In an attempt to somehow 'play down' the flames of the mounting scandal, although absolutely without results, Washington invents new and new tricks.

Was it long ago when Senator-Democrat Patrick Leahy, sharply criticising Washington's actions, stated not without reason that Reagan's foreign policy was directed from the White House basement by generals and admirals?

At present, if one is to believe official Washington sources, it turns out that only a certain Marine Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, staff member of the National Security Council, has been discovered in the "basement", and not generals or admirals possessed with hegemonist itch. And that it was he who almost alone carried out the 'Iran operation'.

Quite a fantastic story, indeed! As is seen, the initiators of the Iran venture, in an attempt to "save face", are prepared to reduce to chips finally and publicly the political ship carrying them.

For, really, what can be said about a government under which international affairs are carried out behind its back by a Marine lieutenant colonel?

And is there a guarantee that tomorrow some other lieutenant colonel, major or lieutenant, taking the place of the dismissed Oliver North would not conceive an intention to drop landing troops on some or other sovereign country or, even worse that that, would not reach out to push the nuclear button?

But although the scenario about Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North is designed for credulous people, this does not diminish the aniety caused by Irangate. On the contrary, this increases it! For the crux of the matter is precisely in the fact that Irangate is not the result of the adventuristic aspirations of some lieutenant colonel unknown to anyone and is not even the brainchild of John Poindexter, assistant to the President for national security affairs, who hurriedly resigned, as Washington would like to portray it. The 'Iran operation' fully fits into the U.S. global foreign policy.

This is the policy the makers of which vow their commitment to the cause of disarmament and at the same time do everything to spiral up to the utmost the arms race, to transfer it to a new sphere and to blow up the SALT-2 treaty.

They keep saying about an intention "to do away with international terrorism" while making terror and the export of counterrevolution a state policy.

They speak of democracy and human rights and at the same time imprison anti-war protesters and fighters against racism.

Mark Twain remarked once not without sarcasm that he would not like to remain one on one with his own conscience upon spending four years at the post of U.S. President.

The present U.S. Adminstration has stayed in office for six years already but, judging by everything, it does not even think of reporting back to its own conscience and, still less, telling the truth to the constituents.

Andrianov Commentary

LD272315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 27 Nov 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Asayants; Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] [Asayants] Western news agency reports from Washington provide new affirmation that the political scandal, unprecedented in the period for which the present administration has been in power, is spreading still further. This scandal, as you most probably know, broke out in connection with the exposure of secret deliveries of U.S. arms to Iran and also of the secret funnelling to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries of part of the proceeds from this deal. As AFP reports, wide circles of the U.S. public, to put it mildly, received with skepticism the assertion by President Reagan that he learned only last Monday of the more scandalous aspects of the murky affair.

It is now being characterized as a crude violation not only of the norms of international law, morality and ethics, but also of the laws of the United States. I hand the microphone over to my colleague, the commentator Boris Andrianov. Please go ahead.

[Andrianov] The attempts by the head of the White House to publicly state that he was uninformed -- and thus not involved in the cause of the scandal -- involuntarily revives the question: Is it possible for the tail to wag the dog?

If one listens to the unfounded justifications by the head of the White House, then it appears that such a thing could happen -- and that it was precisely such a fantastic trick, it would appear, which was in fact demonstrated throughout the course of this whole unseemly story.

According to the U.S. President, his national security advisor, Vice Admiral Poindexter, and Lt Col North cooked up this whole trouble on their own initiative, and that Reagan pensioned them off for such arbitrariness. In a word, the sin has been punished and now, it would seem, there is nothing left to talk about. But the U.S. public does not believe the President's assurances concerning the Iranian deal: It was precisely thus that the ABC television network briefly expressed the essence of the results of a poll which it conducted. It added, the majority of Americans polled are convinced that Reagan knew about this business from the very start.

Another U.S. television network, NBC, held an interview with former U.S. Secretary of State Haig. He clearly stated that the pensioned-off Poindexter and North would never have acted on their own initiative, without having direct instructions for this.

The secret White House operation on arms deliveries to Iran and the funnelling of money to the Nicaraguan contras must have been known by many people in the administration, Haig said. He stressed that it would have been impossible to off-load for Iran 2,000 missiles fron Pentagon, keeping it in the dark about what was going on. In reality, such an situation appears unthinkable unless, of course, one resorts to fantastic schemes. It is precisely for this reason, the former U.S. secretary of state considers, the members of Reagan's cabinet or his right-hand man, the head of the White House staff Donald Regan, must have known about everything.

Alexander Haig knows what he is talking about. After all, in his time, he himself was part of the Washington administration and knows in detail how its internal mechanisms operate.

But is it possible that Reagan was deceived all the same, that his closest confidants had twisted him around their little fingers, as they say? It is possible to find a reply to such a question in the numerous comments by U.S., and indeed of other international observers, who recall that none other than the present head of the Washington administration was the initiator of conducting an undeclared war against Nicaragua, that none other than President Reagan attempted by all kinds of untruths to legitimize military aid to the Nicaraguan contras which they had hitherto been receiving secretly through the channels of the U.S. special services. So it is perhaps more than clear as to who needed to undertake the Iranian deal in order for part of the proceeds to reach the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Rostov Commentary

OW260204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Yuriy Rostov commentary]

[Text] A scandal caused by White House interference in the Iran-Iraq conflict in continuing. Our commentary:

[Rostov] Hello comrades. Reports of secret deliveries of weapons to Iran have caused such heightened indignation in the United States that some of the newspapers are even recalling Watergate. The more moderate ones admit that this is the worst scandal during the current administration, and it is hardly surprising that they speak of a sharp fall in trust in the President and about the possible retirement of two leading members of the administration -- U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who while controlling U.S. foreign policy knew nothing about the sale of weapons to Iran, and Poindexter, Reagan's assistant for national security affair, who, on the other hand, was one of the main participants in the Iranian operation.

How can the scope of the scandal be explained? You see, this is not the first time that the Republicans have broken U.S. laws. It is sufficient to remember that hundreds of millions of dollars went to support the Nicaraguan contras during the years when Congress categorically forbade this.

The reason for the acuity of the current scandal is precisely because for far too long the Republicans have tagged the Iran-Iraq war an example of the danger that the developing world presents to the so-called civilized countries -- the danger of ending the delivery of oil from the Persian Gulf, the danger of the conflict in this region spreading beyond any Western control; in a word, establishment of chaos and instability in the world.

The declarative condemnation by the White House of the bloody conflicts in the developing world and the condemnation of terrorist actions have, as is well known, left a strong impression on the Americans. Washington made active use of this rhetoric to cover up its military activities and other actions of force. Now, it has become obvious even to the most naive American that, along with the demagoguery, Washington was cynically kindling the Iran-Iraq conflict and at the same time supporting Iran.

One feels that the recently published statement by the Democratic Party is quite objective in its evaluation of the present mood in the United States. The President, says the document, was breaking the law. He undermined trust in the United States. He mislead the American people.

Kudrin Commentary

LD262248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 26 Nov 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Excerpt] Two influential papers, THE WASHINGTON POST and THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, which the other day claimed that a small circle of close friends and advisers of President Reagan intended to effect a reshuffle in the administration to somehow limit the consequences of the scandal over the secret delivery of arms to Iran, have turned out to be right. The group, including the wife of the President, Nancy Reagan, was demanding that heads roll. The White House spokesman in vain made assurances that no talks were being held on resignations. Mrs Reagan's press secretary said in vain that Nancy was just naturally concerned as a wife when the President was the object of criticism. Meanwhile, the first heads were following: John Poindexter, assistant to the President for national security, and Colonel [as heard] Oliver North.

It turns out that North, who was directly drawn into the talks [passage indistinct] with certain Iranian figures and who directed the deliveries of missiles and spare parts, was also responsible for the financial side of the operation. The money for the weapons the Iranian side paid to the United States into a Swiss bank account -- and the sums were obviously high -- were immediately redirected. To whom do you think? To the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries! It is reckoned that from $10 to $30 million from the deals went to Somozist bandits.

Of course, Edwin Meese, U.S. attorney general and personal friend of the U.S. President, hastened to announce to journalists at the White House that Reagan had nothing to do with it, that the National Security Council was acting at its own risk, bypassing the President. Meese immediately promised to set up a special commission to investigate the actions of Col North.

Poor North! Now he has to take the rap for being a pawn in a game thought up in the upper echelons of power. But this maneuver by the administration will hardly distract attention from the scandal which, as you see, is suddenly acquiring new details. [passage omitted]

Contra Connection 'Real Shock'

LD262119 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1427 GMT 26 Nov 86

["The USA: Double-Dealing, Hypocrisy, and Deceit" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 26 Nov (TASS) -- TASS observer Vladimir Matyash writes:

A real detective story has recently been enacted on the banks of the Potomac. President Ronald Reagan suddenly announced the resignation of his National Security Adviser, Vice Admiral John Poindexter, and the firing of his deputy, Colonel Oliver North, who played a key role in the scandal of the secret arms supplies to Iran.

As the saying goes, the further you go into the forest, the more trees there are. After the announcement of the removals U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, who is close to the Reagan circle, held a press conference in Washington, during which he admitted in particular that the United States supplied arms to Israel who transferred them -- in fact sold them -- to Iran. Part of the money received by the United States from the secret arms supplies to Iran was transferred to the CIA to supply weapons to the Contra units which are trying to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua. The sums, in Meese's words, amounted to $10 to $30 million. Other unofficial calculations make the figure nearer to $150 million.

The new revelations on secret arms supplies to Tehran have aroused a real shock in offical Washington. Reagan has been forced to set up a special commission to investigate the role of the National Security Council in supplying U.S. weapons to Iran, bypassing Congress and the State Department (passage omitted)

The mess that the powers that be in Washington have gotten into is another clear confirmation that acting on the dirty principle that "money does not smell," the Washington bosses have no objection to secretly transferring money accumulated from arms deals to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. This is a clear infringement of Nicaraguan national sovereignty and of national interests and the security of other peoples and states of the region.

These are facts. They portray the White House and its Israeli chums as voluntary accomplices and active participants in supplying death arms to the conflict region between Iran and Iraq, which can lead to further destabilization of the situation in this region of the world, which is explosive even without this.

Missing Payments Examined

LD2270025 Moscow TASS in English 0010 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

Whenever a mysterious event happens, they in France suggest: cherchez la femme. In such cases, unsentimental Americans say a different thing: Look for those who made a fast buck.

The latter pronouncement fully applies to the scandal over secret deliveries of U.S. arms to Iran, the scandal which is growing like a snowball. As is known the White House tried to hush up the scandal by the resignation of Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs John Poindexter and dismissal of Deputy Director of Military and Political Affairs Department of the National Security Council Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North.

President Reagan and Attorney-General Edwin Meese promised that the causes of the scandal be thoroughly investigated. They also promised the investigation of the actitivities of the National Security Council apparatus and of Lieutenant Colonel North in person. He has been made a scapegoat in this case. The attempts to blame everything on the lieutenant colonel since he, allegedly, has been running the affairs without consulting the leadership of the National Security Council and, moreover, without consulting the President evoke only ironic grins in Washington. Even if it were really so, it is necessary to establish why is it that members of the National Security Council apparatus assumed such power, former presidential adviser for national security affairs Henry Kissinger said in the CBS television programme.

While various rumours were circulating in Washington the question arose: What about the money that Iran paid for the armaments? According to the press, the sum was quite large, from 150 to 250 million dollars. The attorney-general admitted that "part" of the sum received for armaments, namely, 30 million dollars was remitted on Lieutenant Colonel North's directive through the Swiss bank to Nicaraguan contras. But on the morning of November 26 heads of contras, certain Arturo Cruz and Adolfo Calero, categorically declared from their base in Miami, Florida, that the contras had received no such funds through the Swiss bank.

The case involving 30 million dollars was made even "livelier" by spokeman of the Israeli Government. During a press conference shown by the CBS television network this morning he said that all the funds that were coming from Iran in return for U.S. armaments, were remitted by Israel "on the order from a U.S. representative" to a secret account in one of banks in Switzerland, and that Israel "does not know" where this money went.

Poindexter, North 'Scapegoats"

LD261951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Washington has officially announced the resignation of Admiral Poindexter, the President's adviser on national security. Here is our commentary with our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver, at the microphone. [passage omitted]

After the resignation, the incident certainly cannot be overlooked. Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, asks with reason: How can the President himself not know what goes on in the White House basement? This refers to the fact that the President's National Security Council meets in the basement. Poindexter was the adviser to the most important government body. Thus, the decision to send U.S. weapons to Iran and the Afghan dushmans, and before that to send U.S. troops to Grenada and to send the contra bands into Nicaragua, were certainly not taken by one admiral or certainly by a colonel. This is the essence and daily practice of Washington's policy of neoglobalism, relying on force and crude interference in the affairs of other states.

Poindexter and North were the tools of this policy and they were removed certainly not because Washington is abandoning this policy, but only because it took and especially scandalous turn and it was necessary to divert the blame onto scapegoats; this time they wore the uniforms of admiral and an officer'.

Kozyakov Commentary

LD270018 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] More details have emerged of a secret White House operation to supply weapons to Iran. On Tuesday it was announced that the national security adviser and his assistant resigned. Here is a commentary by our observer Vladislav Kozyakov:

What's wrong with American foreign policy? This question concerns many in United States and other nations and above all because Washington has been exposed of saying one thing and doing another with respect to many international problems. It transpired that in the so-called open American society, no one except the White House has had any idea over a period of 18 months that, bypassing the law and violating its officially proclaimed neutral status in the Iran-Iraq war, the United States has supplied weapons to Iran.

As the scandal unravelled, more deception has come to light. Proceeds from arms supplies to Iran were paid into a Swiss bank holding the accounts of the Nicaraguan contras. That was done on orders from the staff of the National Security Council, without the knowledge of Congress and contrary to American law. the President has said that this was done without his knowledge either. The question is: who is in charge of United States foreign policy, not only with respect to Iran, arms supplies to other countries, and the Nicaraguan contras, but also with respect to other problems, including Soviet-American relations and nuclear weapons?

You may recall that hardly did the American President return from Reykjavik as officials began to grossly distort the agenda and outcome of the meeting. The President accepted the Soviet proposal tha the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States be eliminated by the end of 1996. Members of his administration, however, were inclined to call into question and, still worse, prevent this from ever taking place. On Tuesday Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is a member of the National Security Council, opposed the abolition of all strategic arsenals and the abolition of ballistic missiles. He complained that the President failed to consult him before the Reykjavik meeting.

The administration doesn't bother to consult Congress before taking action, as was the case with the secret arms shipments. As soon as the issue of nuclear disarmament was raised, the National Security Council immediately called into question what the President said and what he agreed to at Reykjavik. American foreign policy appears to be in a state of chaos, not least with respect to issues upon which the destinies of nations depend.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE OF GORBACHEV VISIT TO INDIA

First Talks With Gandhi

LD251913 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 25 TASS -- The first face-to-face conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi was held in the government building this afternoon. The conversation lasted for over three hours. It is international problems that were mainly the subject of in-depth discussions.

Before the conversation started, Rajiv Gandhi and Mikhail Gorbachev had exchanged speeches in the presence of the persons accompanying them. They highly assessed the visit.

Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that because of the position that the two great powers hold in the world, vast responsibility rests on their leaders both with respect to bilateral contacts and on a broad international scale. The invaluable legacy was passed on to both leaders by their predecessors, the legacy which is a solid basis for the solution of many problems in the sphere of politics, economy, scientific and technological ties, culture, with taking into account contemporary requirements of both countries, to the benefit of their peoples.

Both the Soviet and the Indian society have entered the period of important changes, and this opens new additional opportunities not only for the widening of cooperation but also for substantially raising its quality.

The importance of the 1971 Soviet-Indian treaty was emphasised. It served the two countries well in the past and is a good basis for the future. The visit consolidates cooperation that has already been started in the spirit of the requirements of the present, makes it possible to elevate it to a new stage.

The talks between the Soviet and the Indian delegations were held simultaneously with the converstion between Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi. The sides exchanged opinions on the entire range of Soviet-Indian relations, summed up the results of what has been achieved, analysed new opportunities, continued discussing the questions raised in Moscow and New Delhi during the preliminary preparations for the visit.

Eduard Shevardnadze, Anatoliy Dobrynin, Vladimir Kamentsev and Sergey Akhromeyev, members of the Indian Government took part in the exchange of opinions that passed in a friendly atmosphere, in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and readiness to take into consideration the interests of the sides.

Gandhi Hosts Dinner 25 Nov

LD251513 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 25 TASS -- Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, gave dinner today in the Hyderabad Palace for Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The dinner was attended by Eduard Shevardnadze, Anatoliy Dobrynin and other officials who accompany the general secretary in his trip, and from the Indian side by members of the government, parliamentarians, prominent politicians and public figures.

Rajiv Gandhi made a speech at the dinner.

Mikhail Gorbachev made a reply speech.

The speeches of Rajiv Gandhi and Mikhail Gorbachev were heard with much attention and were accompanied by prolonged applause.

The dinner was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in New Delhi today in the afternoon for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Rajiv Gandhi.

Gandhi Gives Dinner Speech

LD251923 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 25 TASS -- There must be something deeper than mutual gain to explain the endurance and vitality of the Soviet-Indian friendship, said India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at the banquet in honor of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU. It is our abhorrence of imperialism, our struggle against colonialism and racism. It is our shared commitment to the principles of human equality and social justice. These principles transcend the differences in our historical background and in the political and social systems built by Lenin in your country and by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharla Nehru in ours.

The October Revolution marked the beginning of the end of the old order in Europe. India's independence 30 years later tolled the death-knell of classical colonialism all over the world.

With the advent of nuclear weapons, peace became the foremost question before humankind, stressed Rajiv Gandhi. We had to fashion a strategy which would safeguard our freedom and enable us to progress in peace. From the very moment of independence, India took the position that military alliances and foreign bases would compromise our new, hard-won freedom. Non-alignment has grown out of our historical experience and necessities.

Touching upon the recent Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, Rajiv Gandhi said that the Soviet side made there constructive and bold proposals in the spirit of the celebrated affirmation in Geneva that a nuclear war cannot be won and should not, therefore, be fought. It was unfortunate, the Indian leader stressed, that the Strategic Defense Initiative blocked agreement.

When the first atom bomb wiped out Hiroshima, Mahatma Gandhi observed, with a prophet's passion: "Unless now the world adopts non-violence it will spell certain suicide for mankind." At the dawn of the nuclear age, Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out that "the way of the atom bomb is not the way of peace or freedom." India, with the non-aligned countries, has been in the forefront of the movement for abolition of nuclear arsenals.

In January 1985, six nations from five continents met for the first time in Delhi to propose a series of concrete and realistic measures to halt the destructive arms race.

At the recent summit of the Non-Aligned Movement at Harare, a notable achievement was to focus world attention on the continuing outrages of the Pretoria regime in southern Africa. One way of dismantling apartheid is through comprehensive mandatory sanctions, said Rajiv Gandhi.

The Pacific Ocean has traditionally been an arena of rivalry. The Indian Ocean is now being rapidly turned into a theatre of conflict. Efforts to demilitarise the Indian Ocean under the U.N. auspices and to ensure its status as a zone of peace have been frustated by vested interests.

For decades the people of India cherished the vision of a resurgent, prosperous Asia, no longer the plaything of others but an active and equal partner in the shaping of history. This vision began to acquire reality with the countries of Asia achieving independence. National independence brought new responsibilities, especially the task of rebuilding economies shattered by exploitation.

The profound richness and diversity of the Asian tradition, the ancient wisdom of our societies, and out vital urge to transform our social and economic conditions for the welfare of our peoples give us a promising starting point for a new pattern of peace and stability, development and co-operation of our continent, the Indian leader pointed out.

Indo-Soviet friendship has been a factor for global peace and stability. A major landmark in the evolution of our friendly relations was the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation in 1971.

Gorbachev Reply Speech

LD251534 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 25 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made the following speech at a dinner given here in his honor by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India:

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends, comrades.

I have already had an opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Government of India and to the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, for the invitation to visit your country.

I also thank you, Mr Prime Minister, for the kind words you have just said, addressed to our people and our country. We are grateful to India's leaders and its official and public figures for the high assessment of Soviet efforts and initiatives in the caue of peace. We know that this is more than just an expression of courtesy.

Efforts to ensure a steady development of friendly relations with India have been, and will remain, a priority area in our entire foreign policy. Regular Soviet-Indian summit meetings are a major factor in our relations.

Such meetings are invariably marked by an atmosphere of genuine trust, of understanding each other's concerns and intentions, both domestic and international. My meeting today with the prime minister confirms this assessment. I hope that we are being equal to the task of continuing the good tradition started by Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, imparting to it new content prompted by the imperatives of our time.

And the time we live in is difficult, and I would even say, critical. Will mankind continue along the road of power confrontation, as, regrettably, it has done before, a road that would eventually lead to a catastrophe, or will it have enough wisdom, courage and strength to break this inertia and steer the world to a road of continuous survival, of progress and elimination of social evils and maladies?

My recent meeting with President Reagan in Reykjavik has brought into sharp focus both the potential for progress toward a nuclear-free world and the obstacles and forces that block that progress.

Indeed, we are witnessing an exponential growth of scientific and technological discoveries and innovations. The potential for peace and social progress is, in objective terms, also growing and gaining momentum.

At the same time, the nuclear threat continues to hang over mankind. Peaceful coexistence is being subjected to harsh tests. Every day armed conflicts and acts of terrorism take a toll of human lives. Suffering and devastation have become an everyday reality for many peoples. The chains of militarism hold up progress. The arms race devours the resources that are so badly needed to solve the burning problems affecting the lives of hundreds of millions of peoples.

The situation urgently calls for a new approach to security issues, a new thinking in politics and a new philosophy in international relations. Survival of mankind must be placed above all other interests, and the security of any one state is inconceivable without security for all.

A few words about Soviet-Indian cooperation. Last year in Moscow Mr. Prime Minister and I laid the groundwork for its further development in all areas. Today we have continued this work and agreed on important things. There is every reason for Soviet-Indian relations not only to remain good but to make constant headway on the solid foundation of mutual respect, mutual benefit and common aspirations for peace. There is every possibility to make our mutual trust and friendship a still more influential factor in international life for the benefit of peace, disarmament and development.

Ladies and gentlemen, friends: We are following with great interest current development in the life of new India. We are gratified to see your accomplishments. But we also see your difficulties and problems.

The Government of India has put before its people a momentous task: To assure that the country enters the 21st century as a highly developed nation with a powerful economic, scientific and technological potential. The Soviet people sincerely wish you success. They wholeheartedly welcome the fact that the role of peace-loving India in world affairs is steadily growing.

May I express the confidence that this Soviet-Indian meeting will produce many positive results for the peoples of our two countries and for the strengthening of international security in Asia and in the world.

In conclusion, I would like to wish good health and success to the prime minister of the Republic of India, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and to Mrs. Gandhi, and well-being and prosperity to the great people of India.

May the friendly Soviet-Indian relations strengthen and develop for the benefit of our peoples and peace in the whole world!

Gorbachev Visits Shrines

LD260646 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 26 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is staying here on an official friendly visit, today visited places associated with the names of India's great people -- Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

He went to Raj Ghat, the Mahatma Gandhi memorial situated at the place where he was cremated, and laid a wreath there. In the adjoining park the general secretary planted a traditional Indian tree, champac (magnolia). Wreaths were placed on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev also at the sites where Nehru and Indira Gandhi were cremated.

Mikhail Gorbachev then visited the house/museum of one of the founders of independent India, its first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru. He saw an exhibition there, devoted to the life and activities of that outstanding Indian politician and statesman.

Later today Mikhail Gorbachev visited the former residence of Indira Gandhi, now turned into a memorial. He saw a photo exhibition there and placed a wreath at the site where the glorious daughter of the Indian people was killed.

Visits President Singh 26 Nov

LD260735 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 26 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today paid a visit to Indian President Zail Singh.

Their meeting passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Gandhi Continue

LD261318 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 26 TASS -- Soviet-Indian talks continue in New Delhi today.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi are thoroughly discussing in their one-on-one talks problems of war and peace, Asian and Pacific security and the entire range of Soviet-Indian relations, including opportunities for their further development to meet today's needs of the two countries. The discussions are proceeding in an atmosphere of profound mutual understanding and respect for each other's views and positions.

Gorbachev Speaks to Parliament

LD271354 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 27 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today made the following speech to the Indian Parliament:

Esteemed Mr. Vice-President,
Esteemed Mr. Prime Minister,
Esteemed Mr. Speaker,
Esteemed Members of Parliament,

You have accorded me the honour of speaking from India's main rostrum. This rostrum remembers Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, and other great leaders elected by the Indian people. In the minds of mankind the teachings of peace and non-violence that have been preached here for several decades now are identified with the country itself and the philosophy of life espoused by this ancient nation.

On behalf of my country I would like to share with you our vision of the world, bridging it with the thoughts and aspirations of millions of people in your country. I shall speak of things that are equally cherished by our two peoples and of things that are equally disturbing to them. And since our two great nations make up a substantial portion of mankind, I would like to believe that this time, too, what I am going to say from this rostrum will be heard not only in India.

Joint action and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India constitute a significant factor in world politics and perform a constructive function in the system of international relations. The proximity of positions held by the Soviet Union and the great India on the fundamental problems of our time is indisputable as is their commitment to peace and equitable cooperation, to disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war.

Nor is there any doubt that at this alarming juncture in the life of mankind we are equally determined to work persistently for saving the peoples of the earth from a nuclear apocalypse, for building a world order that would rule out diktat or violence and enable every people to choose freely its own road of development.

To me personally, it is quite obvious that much of what we call new political thinking manifested itself internationally for the first time in relations between the Soviet Union and India. And the fact that differences of socio-political system and ideology and our national, cultural and other distinctions have not hampered our dialogue is extremely important as a guiding example for others.

Without yielding the smallest bit of its national pride, its values and interests, every people and every country today must be able to channel them towards the main goal, that of saving human civilization. In this respect, I trust, we are of one mind. And so I am pleased to recall the wise Indian saying that truth makes friends closer. The truth of our times is the truth of our responsibility to achieve equal security for all. This is what makes us close as never before.

The truth of the nuclear and space age ugres all of us, whatever our political allegience, ideological beliefs or religion, whatever our other differences, to reflect on the problem common to all mankind, the problem of survival, and act accordingly.

It is from this obvious reality that we draw our optimism. And although this reality is not yet quite indisputable to the leaders of some countries, we are not discouraged. Sooner or later they will have to reckon with this truth and this reality. What is important, however, is that their awakening should not come too late.

Our ancestors "travelled across three seas" to reach India and reveal to their countrymen the treasures of India's soul and mind. Today we come to India to reinforce the principles of our diversifed bilateral cooperation and open up new vistas for it. A new agreement on economic and technological cooperation, the largest in the history of Soviet-Indian relations, has been signed. We have come here in order to promote, together with the leaders of India, the reaffirmation of the concept of peace as the supreme and universal human value.

The Declaration of Principles for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free and Non-Violent World signed this morning by the prime minsiter, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and myself serves this noble purpose. Yes, it does serve this purpose since our two great powers are not merely proclaiming the principles of a world free from nuclear weapons or violence but are already implementing those principles in practical international action.

The Soviet programme for a phased elimination of all nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction before the end of this century, announced on January 15, the concept of building a comprehensive system of international peace and security, our moratorium on nuclear explosions, our various other peace initiatives -- all this, as we see it, is consistent with the positions of the Delhi Six and with India's belief in the power of common sense and the possibility of ensuring peace and progress for the present and future generations.

What the world saw six weeks ago in Reykjavik was not a mirage of a nuclear-free world looming on the horizon, but a reality within reach, which the two sides could attain even tomorrow, if they have the will and act responsibly.

A great deal was accomplished in Reykjavik to build the bridge of a historic accord. Regrettably, that did not prove possible -- the Strategic Defense Initiative stood in the way. I do not think, however, that mankind will accept this.

Whatever the situation may appear now, the fact remains that in one year we have made a huge step forward in our thinking and in our perception of what is necessary, what is realistic and what is possible.

This year has been marked by our two meetings with the prime minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Our discussions with him, the ideas and information we shared make us confident that a breakthrough can be made and that the nuclear threat can be removed. We highly appreciate the position taken by the Government of India on the issue of the complete cessation of all nuclear weapons tests. Both on its own and in the Group of Six first convened in Delhi, India supported the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

We are gratified to note that the Soviet Union and India share the same approach to the idea of establishing a comprehensive system of international security. The Delhi Declaration is a new step in promoting this concept of a durable, assured peace, a peace with a new quality.

To us it is an indivisible and integral whole, which also implies that conflicts and explosive situations in any given region must be settled in the interests of the entire international community. The fact is that a fuse smoldering in one part of the globe might cause an explosion that would tear our planet apart.

Universal peace for every nation begins at the threshold of one's home. That is why stability and security in Asia are a common concern for both India and the Soviet Union.

Let me emphasize -- for the Soviet Union too. Over one third of Asia's territory is in the Soviet Union, and important sea lanes that link the east and the west of our country stretch across the Indian Ocean.

Peace in Europe and peace in Asia are of equal significance in our policy. In this context the title of Rabindranath Tagore's remarkable novel "The Home and the World" conveys an apt image to describe our actions. For our national homes to be strong they need peace, and for peace in the world to remain undamaged we must reinforce all the supports on which a house is built.

India is an acknowledged leader of the Non-Aligned Movement; what is more, it is a member in high standing of the world community. Therefore today we intend to make some suggestions here, addressing them both to India as a major world power and to most other countries which want to bring international affairs to a more constructive level.

First. In the nuclear age, when the threat to people's lives has become universal, when the realization of interrelationship and mutual responsibility is becoming vitally important for everyone, international institutions and organizations, such as the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and others, acquire great significance. And, obviously, in these circumstances the work of the United Nations becomes even more important.

Lately the community of nations has grown, in the United Nations the voice of independent state, which have matured and gained experience, has become more firm and independent, and the attempts to tell them how to vote and what to support are largely no longer successful while arbitrary international behavior is being unequivocally condemned. Some people find this not to their liking, and talk is now being heard about the U.N. "in crisis". What is more, they are acting in order to actually hamper the normal functioning of the organization. But our view is that, on the contrary, the role of the United Nations is bound to increase due to the significant growth of its membership and independent attitudes of its members.

We are convinced that in the nuclear and space age the United Nations, which comprises 159 member states, can and must increase its contribution to strengthening peace, as envisaged at the time it was founded, and for this purpose contribute above all, to shaping new political thinking and behaviour. The Soviet Union wants the potential of this universal international organization to be used more effectively than in the past, which must be achieved, inter alia, by making its proceedings and its main bodies more democratic. Specifically, we support the proposal of the U.N. secretary general to set up within the organization a multilateral centre for reducing the risk of war.

We consider it also important to work for the full use of all the methods of peaceful settlement of disputes between states which are provided in the U.N. Charter -- through negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements. In general, we are in favour of enhancing in every way the authority of the United Nations, of strengthening its political, legal and moral standing. The Soviet Union will do all it can to help the organization overcome its financial problems.

Second. Outer space above the earth surrounds the whole mankind and no one should be indifferent to how it is used. It is our profound conviction that space, this common property of mankind, should be exclusively peaceful and that what we need is star peace and not Star Wars. We are prepared to cooperate with any country in exploring outer space. We can, for that matter, cooperate with the United States, with which we have recently negotiated a draft bilateral agreement to that effect, calling for the implementation of 16 specific projects that can bring invaluable benefits to mankind. The Soviet Union has already submitted to the United Nations a proposal to launch, jointly by all its member states, a programme of star peace, a programme for the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. This should not be a prerogative of the developed countries alone.

We think that the developing countries, with their authority, their desire to cooperate in coping with these tasks and their interests in putting space exploration on the track of peace and broad-based international cooperation, are to play an important role in this endeavour. Therefore today we make a proposal to establish, with the help of the leading space powers, an international centre to carry out joint research and develop space technologies at the request of developing countries, for example satellites, to explore natural resources. A part of such a centre would be a school for the training of specialists from developing countries, including cosmonauts, and it would also have a facility for launching spacecraft.

In India were to express readiness to host such a centre in its territory, we would welcome it.

Third, as you know, the Soviet Union and India support the United Nations decision to convene not later than in 1988, an international conference for the purpose of implementing the United Nations declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Demilitarization of the Indian Ocean must finally get under way. Calling for enhanced military and political stability in the Indian Ocean area, the Soviet Union is prepared:

-- At any time to begin with the United States and other non-littoral states which have naval vessels on a permanent basis in the Indian Ocean negotiations on substantially reducing the size and activities of naval forces there;

-- To hold negotiations with the United States and the Asian countires concerned on confidence-building measures in the military field related to Asia and the adjacent waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. In particular, we have in mind notification of transfers and exercises of ground (amphibious), naval and air forces of those countries;

-- To take part in multinational negotiations involving all states which are maritime users of the Indian Ocean to work out guarantees of the safety of sea lanes, including the Persian Gulf and the Straits of Hormuz and Molucca, [as received] as well as guarantees of the sovereignty of littoral countries over their natural resources;

-- To take part in working out a long overdue multilateral agreement on the safety of air traffic over the Indian Ocean;

-- To participate in drafting, and to become a party to, an international convention to combat terrorism on the seas and in the air.

Of course, this is not an exhaustive list of problems related to ensuring peace in the Indian Ocean area, and we are prepared to discuss proposals of other countries to this effect. But the implementation of our aforementioned proposals would undoubtedly contribute to an improvement of the situation in the region.

Distinguished Members of Parliament,

The peoples of our two countries have much that brings them closer together, but among the reasons for this nobel mutual attraction I would specially single out the continuous and profound search for the meaning of existence, which is common to our spiritual cultures. The question of what a human being should be like is not a trivial one. Reflections on man's mission and on the right path to take in life, on the individual's quest for perfection have dominated the thinking of the great men of genius in our two countries. In their popular traditions the search for the meaning of life formed the eternal triad: human being -- humanism -- humanity. It may be for this reason that creeping pragmatism is not typical of our peoples' national character.

A high degree of humanism is also evident in the policies of our two countries: Both the Soviet and the Indian people tend to think not only in terms of their own security or interests, but also to relate to universal security and the aspirations of the whole mankind.

And today, when we are working to abolish nuclear weapons and to build a non-violent world, we regard the well-being of man as the primary and pre-eminent objective in the evolution of our civilization.

Today, the danger of war means more than heavy stress, a buden injurious to mental health. The arms race diverts enormous material, intellectual and various other resources and consequently denies people the necessary means to improve their existence, and hence limits their ability to enrich society through creative work. If the life of billions of people is to be changed for the better in a most radical way, the resources required for this should be derived from what is now spent on the military. In other words, it is necessary to pare down the material wherewithal for the arms race and to channel resources to development.

We cannot fail to recall in this context that Indira Gandhi, the great daughter of the Indian people, was among the first political leaders who realised that this is the way to meet the global challenges facing mankind. The Soviet Union too has been consistently emphasising that disarmament would lead not only to a more secure world, but also to a higher standard of living.

Our positions on this matter coincide with the positions of India and of the Delhi Six. We support an early convening of the U.S. conference on the relationship between disarmament and development. Regrettably, it has not yet been possible to hold this conference because of the opposition essentially of one country, which spends on the arms race more than any country in the world.

Only the elimination of nuclear arms, a ban on space weapons, the destruction of chemical weapons and the principle of sufficiency in defense needs would provide the necessary resources for improving the life of nations.

Should this be achieved, it would be possible in the life-time of the present generations to come to grips in a practical way with the task of abolishing hunger, poverty, illiteracy and other social and economic ills. When millions of people suffer, when they are deprived of the essentials of life, one cannot go on living as if this is not his concern.

Ending the arms race would also effectively promote the implementation of the idea of a new world economic order. It would also make it easier to solve the problem of foreign debt, which for many countries is not only a grave economic challenge but also has political consequences.

Therefore, the problem of disarmament has many dimensions, each of them accentuating the need for its solution. But what is particularly unacceptable is replacing the race in some types of weapons with a race in other weapons. If we were to disarm in one area only to build up weapons of mass destruction in another area, that would not be disarmament but a fraud.

I am referring to the SDI which, according to world-famous experts, threatens to leave yet another enormous hole in the pockets of people in many countries. World public opinion is being told that besides being a defensive programme the SDI also stimulates the development of non-military economies and would bring about higher employment and even greater prosperity. This is not the place to engage in polemics. I would just say that the cynical proponents of this programme make no secret that with the help of the SDI they not only intend to dictate to other countries how they should live but also want to increase their national product by impoverishing others.

May I in conclusion once again turn to Soviet-Indian relations. They rest on the reliable foundation of our treaty of friendship and cooperation. The treaty has not just opened broad prospects for a steady development of mutually beneficial ties and contacts. Its supreme meaning lies in the reciprocal commitment to act should a complicated disputation arise for one side or both.

Such situations did arise. Both the Soviet Union and India have remained faithful to their commitments and acted in accordance with the spirit and the letter of our treaty. Friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India have stood the test of time.

Instrumental in this have been the ties and contacts between our parliaments, which should be further developed. I am saying this on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"The greatest victory is one in which nobody is defeated and all can share in that victory." (Jawaharlal Nehru quoted these words of Buddha in his September 1961 speech at the meeting in Moscow.) This great maxim, which was proclaimed on Indian soil more than two and a half thousand years ago, turns out to be even more relevant today. In the age of nuclear arms the only possible victory is the victory of reason. Let us jointly work for it!

Distinguished Members of Parliament, I wish you success as you apply your minds and efforts for the benefit of the Indian people and for the sake of universal peace.

Let friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India grow further!

Speaks at Friendship Meeting

LD271555 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 17 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the activist of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and "Friendship of the Soviet Union" Society here today. He said:

Dear friends: All of us from the Soviet Union who are present here are deeply moved by this meeting with you. Our people know well how much you have done to develop and strengthen the ties of friendship and affection between our peoples, which have now become unbreakable. I thank you for your kind welcome and for the joyful atmosphere in this meeting. For Soviet people India is a land of ancient culture and rich spiritual life, which has given the world many great and inspiring ideas. The deep interest towards, India, the sentiments of affection and friendliness are part of our people's historical memory.

And, I would say, that is quite appropriate and natural. The bonds that unite us span many centuries and long distances. You may have heard of Afanasiy Nikitin, a Russian who travelled to India as early as in the 15th century. Our famous historian and writer Nikolay Karamzin, who early in the last century discovered the diary of Nikitin's travels to India, wrote: ". . . at a time when Vasco da Gama was just contemplating the possibility of finding a way from Africa to Hindustan, our man from the town of Tver was already on the Malabar coast." Our relations are deeply rooted in history. However, the 20th century has revealed a new important feature in the affinity between Russia and India. The Great October of 1917 and India's independence play a crucial role in this.

The initial Soviet-Indian ties of the new era were formed in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. At their source stood the champions of India's freedom and her national leaders, who hailed the victory of the October Revolution. At their sources also stood Lenin. The young revolutionary Russia made its policy choice once and for all, resolving to support the peoples in their efforts to combat imperialist oppression and in their pursuit of independence and national and social renaissance.

The Soviet people welcomed India's independence and statehood. They stood behind India when it began the arduous and great work to rid itself of the consequences of colonial rule. They supported India when it firmly resisted the attempts to infringe on its sovereignty and to make it abandon its independent foreign policy of peace.

We also worked together when India was laying the foundations of its own national economy. The fruits of our economic, scientific and technical cooperation are there for everyone to see and our joint projects have become symbols of Soviet-Indian friendship.

And, of course, we are profoundly gratified to see that today, in the efforts, a virtual battle, now under way to prevent nuclear war and ensure the survival of mankind the Soviet Union and India are making their indispensable, major contribution to this noble cause.

In the rich fabric of our relationship sealed by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, summit meetings are a crucial element and a long-established tradition. Soviet people, both old and young, recall the visits to the Soviet Union of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Our predecessors worked together to build Soviet-Indian friendship. It is due to their wisdom and far-sightedness that the first stones were laid in the foundation of this building of Soviet-Indian friendship and fruitful cooperation. The Soviet people will never forget the contribution Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi made to this historic endeavour. Yesterday we visited the memorials associated with India's outstanding personalities.

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and I have taken over from the statesmen of that generation to carry on their precious cause, to build on and give new substance to what was achieved over the decades. Our relations with the leader of today's India are sincere and trustful. The nature and content of our dialogue are determined by the level of our responsibility to our peoples and by the complexity of the problems of world development.

New important documents have just been signed following the Soviet-Indian talks held over these days. They will be published and you will be able to read and analyse them. But the main point is this: We were talking as friends -- frankly, sincerely, instantly understanding each other. The dialogue with your prime minister is always an enriching experience, reassuring that Indo-Soviet relations are in reliable hands.

We have emphasized once again that the 1971 treaty is fully consistent with the national interest of both countries and serves as an instrument of peace and stability in Asia -- and beyond it. It is an example of how relations in the entire Asian-Pacific region could be developed.

We have noted with satisfaction that our economic, scientific and technical cooperation is going ahead in a dynamic manner. It is mutually beneficial, it is steadily expanding and diversifying. As a result of this exchange we stated that scientific and technological cooperation have great prospects.

Mutual ties between our two peoples will also expand. I have in mind, in particular, the forthcoming cultural festivals of Soviet culture in India, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of India's independence and the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and the formation of the Soviet state. Mr Rajiv Gandhi and myself assumed the duties of honorary chairmen of these festivals.

We have discussed with Mr Rajiv Gandhi and other Indian leaders a broad range of major international problems. We have seen once again that we have much in common in our attitudes towards those problems and in the search for their solution. The fundamental importance of the fact that the Soviet Union, a socialist state, and India, one of the founders of the non-aligned movement, have such a high degree of mutual understanding can hardly be overestimated.

What does that fact imply for us, for the whole world, and for the future? It implies that by virtue of their example our two countries promote the principles of peaceful coexistence, pave the way to international security, resist the tendencies that may result in a nuclear catastrophe and demonstrate that it is indeed possible to counter imperial claims and ambitions and to thwart the selfish neoglobalist schemes. The high degree of interaction between the USSR and India makes for greater potential of the forces of peace and for a more secure future in the world.

Today no international task is more important or more urgent than that of abolishing the nuclear danger. We are not idealists. We understand that the obstacles we will have to overcome are truly enormous. At the same time we firmly believe that this is a realistic goal, that it can be attained. It is in this that we see the significance of the Reykjavik meeting.

We brought to Reykjavik new, far-reaching proposals. At the very first session with the U.S. President we put before him the entire package -- and I emphasize this, the entire integral package of interrelated measures concerning strategic arms, medium-range missiles, the ABM Treaty and nuclear testing. The same day -- to be precise, I want to say that, too -- the text of those proposals, translated into English, was handed over to the U.S. side. They formed the basis for the negotiations. We reached agreement on the 50 per cent reduction of all strategic offensive nuclear arms within 5 years, that is by 1991, as well as on their total elimination in the subsequent 5 years. As you of course understand, this would be a tremendous achievement in the main area of the entire process of disarmament.

Within the package we proposed, we made some very important concessions. We agreed not to include American medium-range missiles in the category of strategic arms, although they can reach our territory, as well as the U.S. forward-based forces. With respect to medium-range missiles, we accepted "the zero option" that calls for the elimination of American and Soviet missiles in Europe, without regard for the nuclear arsenals of Britain and France. Agreement was reached on limiting to a very low level the medium-range missiles to be retained in the Asian part of the Soviet Union and in U.S. territory.

It was not easy for us to decide to make such major concessions. But we were guided by an honest desire to break the deadlock at the Geneva negotiations, to pull them out of the quagmire of endless and sterile arithmetic with all those limits, sublimits, levels and sublevels in which the negotiations themselves have bogged down.

I will say without any exaggeration that our new, simple and easily understandable proposals opened the way to agreement.

Unfortunately, everything stumbled on the SDI, or, to be more precise, on the unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to accept our proposal on strengthening the AMB Treaty, instead of undermining it.

I may recall that we proposed that both sides assume a mutual obligation to observe it strictly for a period of ten years required to eliminate nuclear arms, so that during that period SDI-related activities should not go beyond laboratory research and testing. And then, following that ten-year period, the entire problem would have to be considered in negotiations to decide what to do next. I have had on more than one occasion to describe our attitude towards the SDI. A few days ago I explained to your journalists why we regard that programme and nuclear disarmament as incompatible. Nevertheless the issue is so important that I feel I have to address it in my remarks to you.

We have no doubt that the SDI is a manifestation of the fallicious concept of power politics. However, the arrogance of power is known, to result inevitably in political sterility. Indeed, those who rely on power politics are reluctant to seek solution to complicated problems, are totally opposed to compromises and are unwilling to treat seriously their partner's interests.

SDI as a concept is fundamentally inhumane and anti-human. It is the main obstacle to disarmament. If implemented, it would extend the arms race to a new sphere, initiating another spiral in the arms race, with extremely dangerous and unpredictable consequences. It would destabilize the military strategic situation. It undermines trust in international relations, diminishing rather than enhancing security, including that of the United States itself. SDI frustrates efforts to improve the situation in the world. it is a destructive policy. We ought to declare that in a straigthforward way, out loud, for the entire world to hear. The world should know, all peoples should know what is concealed in fact behind SDI. Many people everywhere are legitimately wondering why, by virtue of what right, should the whole world be held hostage to the SDI.

Of all militaristic projects, the SDI is the most voracious monster. One may ask where will the United States, with its 2-trillion dollar national debt, obtain the resources to finance it. From the pocketbooks of ordinary Americans -- but not only there. In the final analysis, both Western Europe and the developing countries would have to foot the bill for that wasteful programme to the tune of hundreds of billions of dollars. This is intolerable. This, too, should be known to the peoples.

SDI is the reason why the meeting in Reykjavik failed to live up to the expectations of the world public. However, we have enough political will, perservance and patience to continue to seek far-reaching, radical agreements on the reduction and elimination of nuclear arms. But the agreements we have in mind must ensure mutual stability and equivalent security.
Let me now address the subject of regional problems and conflicts. All of us are now witnessing the emergence on the national and international arenas of hundreds of millions of people, with their own identifies, diverse interests and abilities, different historic and spiritual backgrounds, their own merits and flaws.

Having won political independence, the peoples naturally want to strengthen their economic independence as well and to place under their control the resources they possess -- human and natural.

But this affects the interests of those who for decades, for centuries capitalized on the exploitation of others, on the use of the resources of the peoples that have embarked on the path of independent development. Naturally, this path, this choice of the peoples are in their interests. And no one is capable of denying them this choice. But that does not suit those who exploited like robbers -- to use a tough expression -- the resources of these countries. These forces cannot put up with the independence of states and peoples. They do not want to admit the reality, that the world has changed. It is totally different. It is not what it was at the beginning of the century. It is not what it was forty years ago.

The unwillingness to acknowledge these realities is the root and main cause of so-called regional problems. The peoples want to follow their own path -- they have made the choice, while the previous masters -- let us call them robbers again -- do not want to put up with this choice. Prattling about the work of the "hand of Moscow" or some other hand constitutes attempts to conceal the true causes of the conflicts.

We gave this problem much thought prior to the 27th Congress of our Communist Party and set forth our views in the political report.

Basic to them is the respect for every people's right to independent economic and political choice. If there is no recognition of this basic principle, then I do not imagine on what basis it is possible to build present-day international relations. If the principle is discarded, if it is not used in building present-day international relations -- they are in for chaos.

We do not conceal what our position are and where our sympathies lie. We -- the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community -- are on the side of the peoples and nations that defend their right to independent, sovereign and equitable participation in world politics and in world affairs. It is my conviction, and this is what our philosophy teaches us, that every people will itself ultimately find and pursue its own path to a better future, even if it has to overcome decades of resistance. The peoples themselves will decide how to live, what to learn from other peoples and what to reject, how to use the experience of, and generally how to build relations with, other nations. Huge, tremendous and dramatic difficulties exist now, and are bound to arise, along this path of independence and progress.

There may be conflicts, even armed conflicts, as we see even now. There may be -- and there are -- reverses, delays and dead ends in this movement, in this struggle. Social and political forms consistent with national conditions are evolving or will be found, as well as the parties, organizations and leaders capable of discerning what people need, reckoning with their will and living up to their hopes.

But there is one central point that bears repeating: There should be no interfering with the peoples' right to choose their own way, to search for, test and uphold their chosen goals and their options.

And what do we see now? Let us put things bluntly, and I am goig to do so here. Imperialism is doing everything to impede this process. It is for this purpose that the concept of neoglobalism has been devised.

In fact, it epitomizes the policy of modern colonialism and militarism, which relies on the activities of translational corporations -- its prime movers. This is a mechanism through which the developed capitalist countries pump national wealth, resources out of the developing nations. What is more, it is a policy that stops at nothing.

It pits some nations against others, fuels emerging conflicts and launches military actions and acts of state terrorism against undesirable regimes. It is a policy that includes the training, arming and financing of every stripe of "contras", separatists and terrorists, economic blockades and debt bondage, all sorts of political and ideological subversion and intrigues -- you mentioned that in your speeches here as well -- interference in domestic politics and other attempts to undermine progressive regimes from within.

We are witnessing all this is Central America, in South America, in the Middle East, and in south-east and south Asia. This is also being done against the Front-Line States in southern Africa and against the small states of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. You in India are well aware of all those methods and devices. This is neoglobalism in its original form. All the rest are ideological packages.

Whether the younger states succeed in developing rapidly enough, in overcoming the difficulties inherited from the past and in tackling emerging challenges depends to a large extent on their ability to adequately resit neoglobalism -- the principle evil standing in the way of global progress. Similarly, finding a solution to the global problem of disarmament and development hinges on this, as well as the prospects for realizing the idea of a new world economic order.

The United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and regional organizations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, with their tremendous international potential, as well as other progressive groups, forums and forces capable of mobilizing the peoples' civic and political energy and duty-bound to protect their rights and defend their sovereignty, should all play their role in this process.

As for the prospects of the vast developing world, we have no doubt that its capabilities are enormus and that its contribution to world development will grow, and grow inexorably. We in the Soviet Union welcome such a trend and will continue to act on the basis of our principles.

At this meeting it is natural that I wish to speak on the problems of Asia and the Pacific even though I have already discussed them this summer in Vladivostok. India, however, is the place where I should mention this again.

Of course, we do not have a universal quick remedy that would rid this massive portion of humanity inhabiting a vast region of our planet from its problems. But I would guess that no one has this magic key. That is why we call upon all peoples of Asia and the Pacific to join their efforts in a search for peace, revival and prosperity.

Evidently, this work should proceed in many areas, including economic relations placed on a new basis. But the principal obstacle is the build-up of nuclear and conventional arms in the region. That growing trend is not only fraught with military and political dangers but would also have an economic impact, with its inevitable social consequences.

For this concerns the states which are only building up their economies, and any burden of launching military programmes will tell upon the social processes in these countries.

We believe that a radical improvement of the situation in Asia is not just necessary -- it is possible through the reduction of arms, including nuclear arms, through limitation of naval activities in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and through devising and implementing confidence-building measures. I will address this subject in a few hours speaking before your parliament.

The peoples and governments of Asian countries have their own experience -- the five principles of "Panch Sheel" and the ten principles of the Bangdung conference.

Of special importance for the overall Asian security are bilateral relations between the nations of this continent. In fact, they provide the initial and highly effective approach to addressing international problems too. The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate on an equal footing and constructively with any state, strictly observing the principles of equality and mutual interest. It is prepared to make its contribution to the overall process. Indeed, this is the political essence of the philosophy outlined in the Vladivostok address. It is an invitation to a common quest and to equitable cooperation.

Let me also emphasise that we do not seek improved bilateral reations with anyone at the expense or to the detriment of our relations with other countries.

In the context of Soviet-Indian relations I have already said that for us they represent an important asset in their own right and that we shall not make a single step in our foreign policy that could damage India's real interests. I would like to reiterate this once again speaking here before you, dear friends.

Soviet people are well aware of the efforts that the people and the Government of India have to make to defend their sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. But one thing is noteworthy in this respect. The louder India's voice in the world, the more attractive the example of its independent foreign policy which rejects imperialist diktat and interference, the higher its standing in the Non-Aligned Movement, the more vicious become the attacks against it. The Soviet Union strongly condemns all these intrigues' and plots against your country as well as any attempts to undermine India's integrity and unity. We are deeply convinced that no one will be able to call in question, let alone diminish India's real and tremendous contribution to the contemporary development of Asia and of the world civilization.

The Non-Aligned Movement was among the major subjects we discussed with Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. I listened with great interest to his account of the Harare conference. I would like to note that we in Moscow regard this forum as an event of world significance. We attach special importance to the fact that more than ever before the call of the non-aligned countries to end the arms race and to eliminte nuclear weapons was heard loud and clear and that those countries established a strong link between disarmament and development. In my reply to the Harare appeal, I have already had an opportunity to speak highly of that conference.

The Non-Aligned Movement represents a unique force in modern times. A great deal of credit for this belongs to India and its leaders, to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. We know very well and duly appreciate that India was one of the architects of the doctrine and the policy of non-alignment.

At this meeting I have elaborated not only on Soviet-Indian matters but also on very important problems of international affairs. I did so intentionally, of it is my conviction and belief that friendship and links between our countries and peoples effectively serve today and will serve in the future the cause of peace and security, of preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

I regard it as my duty to say to you, close friends of the Soviet people, a few words about the present life of the Soviet people. Our party congress, held earlier in the year, approved a programme for profound reorganization of our society, of all its spheres -- economic, social, intellectual and political, in the sphere of democracy, government and economic management. This is a programme for a renewal, perfection of socialism on the basis of what has been achieved over the nearly 70 years since the October Revolution.

Perestroyka -- reorganization -- is a word on everyone's lips now. In the West they do not even translate that word but borrow it from the Russian using Latin letters. What is the meaning of that word? What is the meaning of our reorganization if one is to put it in the most simple terms?

We want every Soviet citizen to feel more stongly that he is in charge everywhere -- at the factory, in the office, in his town, settlement, village, region and republic, to feel that he is in charge of the country. It is for this that the revolution was made, it is for this that people fought for socialism and defended it in pitched battles. This is our system. Everything that we have is the fruit of our efforts.

We wish our economy to operate even more effectively, and produce even better results. It is vital in order to resolve many of our social problems, completely solve the housing problem by the year of 2000, meet reasonable demand of the population for foods, clothing and footwear, various comsumer services, conditions for leisure time entertainment and education, satisfy the cultural requirements. In a word, the point at issue is everything that makes human life and determines the mood of people and how they feel. Also involved here is human dignity. This is also needed for the family.

It might seem to be simple, and the point at issue are simple things. Yet, certainly, this is an objective of tremendous importance. Hence our policy. We are proceeding in two directions. The first is to combine our socialist planned economy with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. Now we have for that a tremendous scientific and technological potential. Our people are well-educated. We have a good personnel of scientists, engineers and specialists in all branches of the economy. This enables us to saddle the restive horse of the scientific-technical revolution. We have not only drawn up, but are also implementing programmes in the field of progress in science and technology. The whole country is busy doing that.

The second direction is that we should envigorate the civic spirit, the deeds of the person himself -- through his or her consciousness, through the democratisation of the whole of our society.

Highly acute questions are those of social justice. We put them as follows: In the socialist society there must be only one approach -- on the basis of man's labour contribution to building socialism. And this should determine his or her position in the society, his or her political and social conditions. Everything should be built according to the quantity and quality of the person's labour.

Our society has been set in motion. Many discussions are under way in our country. Not everything goes smoothly in such periods. I have already more than once said: "reorganisation" "acceleration", "democratisation" are no walk on a smooth asphalt road in sports shoes. This is more like ascending a steep mountain with obstacles, when climbing it takes both strength and skills. Everything should be calculated in that: strength, breathing and not losing sight of the goal. This is the process through which the whole of our society is going now. It is proceeding in a no easy manner.

The most difficult thing is that reorganisation should be effected in the minds, mentality should be reshaped. This concerns everybody: senior executives, the workers and engineers. It is an interesting time. A difficult but an interesting time.

The policy that has been advanced by the congress has met with tremendous support from the people. This can be confirmed by every unbiased person: a tourist or a guest of our country, wherever he may go now. Since this policy has the support of the main, decisive force -- the people, we are sure, even if there are difficulties, even blunders, as regards particulars, in correctly resolving the main issues, that we have embarked on the right path. And we will do long strides on that path. Our society will benefit by that. This will take it towards new gains in the economic and social development. This will strengthen its might and prestige, and thus have also a positive effect on international developments, taking into account the weight carried by the USSR in international relations.

I think that although India and her people are confronted with their own tasks, the Indian society has come into motion perhaps you have no less problems. Possibly, the problems you are resolving today, we resolved yesterday. You have to forge ahead so that India should strengthen through the efforts of her people and turn into a highly developed modern state. We are your friends, and we sympathise with you in all of that, and will cooperate with you. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 27 November carries a recording of this speech in which the previous sentence is rendered as follows: "We are your friends, and we sympathize with you in all of that, and we will work with you in order, to some extent, to afford what aid we can to solve the pressing problems and major tasks which face India."]

Before saying good-bye I would like to wish all those present here, those who give the concept of Soviet-Indian friendship concrete, substantive, comprehensive and rich meaning, those who dedicate all their energy, intellect and the warmth of their hearts to the strengthening of this friendship, and through them to wish all Indians -- from the snow-covered foothills of the Himalayas to the evergreen fields of Kanniyakumari, from the scorched sands of Rajasthan to the coast of the Bay of Bengal -- to wish the entire people of the great friendly India happiness and every success. And in the first place to wish you peace.

Good bye.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF KAPITONOV VISIT TO ROMANIA

Visits Brasov District

LD252348 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest November 25 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, who are staying on an official friendly visit in Romania went to the Brasov district today.

During a meeting in the district committee of the Romanian Communist Party Ion Radu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first secretary of the District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, chairman of the Executive Commitee of the People's Council of the Brasov District, told the guests about the accomplishments of the district which is one of the country's biggest machine-building centres in the fulfillment of resolutions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and about the work of the district party organization. He pointed out with satisfaction the development of direct friendly ties between the Brasov District and the Yaroslavl Region.

The Soviet parliamentarians told their hosts about the work which is under way in the USSR for putting into life the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and about the main directions of the restructuring which covered all the spheres of public life.

The sides reaffirmed the common striving for the development and consolidation of these relations, for the broader exchange of the experience of work, for the quest for new advanced forms of cooperation.

On the same day the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet visited in the city of Ploesti the "May 1st" plant producing oil equipment. D. Gheoche, director of the plant, told them about the work of the plant, about fruitful cooperation with Soviet organizations. The delegation visited various production shops and met Soviet specialists.

In Ploesti the Soviet parliamentarians saw new residential areas of the city and familiarized themselves with the work of a big commercial centre.

Speaks at Factory

LD270434 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Comrade Kapitonov, is making an official, friendly visit to Romania. Today the delegation visited the town of Brasov, the second most important industrial center in the country after Bucharest, and visited the car factory that was built and put its first output into production with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. A Romanian-Soviet friendship meeting was held at the works.

Comrade Kapitonov spoke at the meeting, to a warm welcome from those gathered there.

He conveyed from Soviet people fraternal greetings and best wishes to the working class and all working people of Socialist Romania. Comrade Kapitonov pointed out that the level of relations between the Soviet Union and Romania and the very requirements of economic development of the countries put forward the task of transferring to new and more effective forms of cooperation. The Soviet Union and Romania have everything necessary to speed up the economic developments of their countries by joint efforts.

Comrade Kapitonov went on to say, in part:

[Begin Kapitonov video recording] The situation in the world remains troubled. The real threat of a nuclear war has still not been eliminated. The arms race is continuing, through the fault of the imperialist forces, and first and foremost the United States. In this situation the Soviet Union, together with Romania and the other states of the socialist community, are increasing their efforts directed toward averting the terrible threat of war which is impending over the planet. [applause] [end recording]

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation today visited the frontranking (?Brezhmer) state farm, near Brasov.

Received by Ceausescu

LD272107 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest November 27 TASS -- General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania has received the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU central auditing commission, who are currently staying here.

In the course of the meeting satisfaction was expressed with the progressive development of Soviet-Romanian relations [word indistinct] a high appraisal was given to the results of the working meeting in Moscow of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist CMEA member-countries to resolve questions pertaining to their socio-economic development and all-round cooperation.

It was noted in examining international issues that the Soviet initiatives advanced at Reykjavik, which provide for the elimination of nuclear weapons, prevention of militarization of outer space, and the collective proposals put forward by the allied socialist states on a cut in the conventional weapons and forces, which were spelled out in the Budapest appeal to the NATO member-countries, constitute a real and constructive basis for progress on the way to durable peace.

PRAVDA Notes Visit

PM271741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit to Romania"]

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Nov -- Talks have been held between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Deputy I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, currently on a visit here, and a delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly.

N. Giosan, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly, briefed the Soviet guests on the main avenues of the Romanian parliamentarians' activity in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. He emphasized the important role of the Romanian and Soviet supreme legislative bodies in the development and strengthening of friendly relations between the Romanian and Soviet peoples.

Full support was expressed for the initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, and it was emphasized that they provide a good basis for resolving questions pertaining to the elimination of nuclear weapons, removing the threat of war, strengthening peace, and reviving the policy of detente.

The head of the Soviet delegation reported on the large-scale work which is under way in the USSR on the implementation of the impressive tasks outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and restructure all spheres of Soviet society's life, and on the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and organs of state power at local level to mobilize the masses for the implementation of the party's plans.

I.V. Kapitonov noted the increasing importance in the present international situation of the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion, and of their joint efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons, reduce conventional arms, and create equal and reliable security for all states. The increasing responsibility of all countries' parliamentarians for strengthening peace and the peoples' security was emphasized.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation laid wreaths at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and the motherland and for socialism, the V.I. Lenin monument on Scienteia Square in Bucharest, and the monument to Soviet servicemen who died in the fighting to liberate Romanaia from fascism.

The Romanian Grand National Assembly Bureau gave a dinner in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Greeting the delegation, N. Giosan said in part that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Romania is another eloquent manifestation of the traditional relations of friendship, fruitful cooperation, and militant solidarity between our parties, countries, and peoples which are continuously developing and strengthening to our joint satisfaction.

We believe, the speaker said further, that the main question of our epoch is ending the arms race and totally eliminating nuclear weapons. We firmly oppose the militarization of outer space and the program know as "Star Wars." We particularly value the proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Iceland which testify to a new approach to nuclear arms and open up the prospect of the successful development of the struggle for disarmament and peace.

Mindful of the parliaments' role in the creation of a climate of detente and international mutual understanding, N. Giosan said, we again express our desire to strengthen and expand cooperation with Soviet parliamentarians, to increase our contribution to the expansion of Romanian-Soviet relations, and to struggle for the triumph of the cause of socialism, for a world without nuclear weapons, and for disarmament and cooperation between peoples.

In his reply speech the head of the Soviet delegation conveyed to the deputies of the Grand National Assembly fraternal greetings on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet people and wished them new victories in socialist building and prosperity and well-being for the Romanian working people.

Age-old friendship links the peoples of our countries, he said. It has stood the test of time. At the heart of the close Soviet-Romanian cooperation is the collaboration between the CPSU and the RCP and the meetings between our leaders, Comrades M.S. Gorbachev nd N. Ceausescu.

An important place in relations between our countries is occupied by reciprocal visits of USSR Supreme Soviet and Romanian Grand National Assembly delegations and the cooperation between the countries' parliaments in international affairs.

The aim of the Soviet Union's policy is to preserve what has been achieved in Reykjavik. We will continue the dialogue, we will continue to wage a vigorous struggle to end the nuclear arms race and create an all-embracing system of international security. Our line is relected in the appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," which was adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet 19 November in connection with the development of the situation after the Reykjavik meeting.

The recent meeting in Moscow between the party leaders of the Socialist CEMA countries, I.V. Kapitonov emphasized, convincingly demonstrated the fraternal countries' desire to expand and strengthen their all-around cooperation.

BILATERAL SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM HELD WITH ROMANIANS

PM271709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Symposium Held"]

[Text] The experience of strengthening the Communist Party's ties with the masses has been discussed at a meeting of USSR and Romanian scientists held at the CPSU Central Committee's Marxism-Leninism Institute.

In the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th RCP Congress, an exchange of opinions was held on the theoretical conclusions and the forms and methods of the fraternal parties' practical activity aimed at enhancing the role of the human factor and of the masses' sociopolitical activeness as a most important condition for accelerating socialist society's socioeconomic development. The consistent implementaion of party policy, expressing the interests of all classes and social strata, the further democratization of society, the development of self-management, and the improvement of intraparty relations and the work style of party committees as organs of political leadership serve the constant renewal and further strengthening of the party's vital links with the people.

CPSU'S ZIMYANIN, YAKOVLEV CONFER WITH BCP'S YOTOV

PM271713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Y. Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who has been visiting Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, had meetings with CPSU Central Committee Secretaries M.V. Zimyanin and A.N. Yakovlev 24-25 November. During the conversations, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions and information on the activity of the CPSU and the BCP in implementing the decisions of the parties' 27th and 13th congresses in the ideological and scientific spheres.

G. Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversations.

BULGARIAN SCIENCE, PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION FORMED

PM261641 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Nov 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Nov -- An agreement between Bulgaria and the USSR on the creation of the third joint science-and-production association in the machine tool building sphere has been signed here by Minister Krustyu Stanilov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers National Economic Council, and N.A, Panichev, USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry. The association is formed from the "Pobeda" metal-cutting machine tool combine in Sliven city and the Moscow association for the production of automated production lines and specialized machine tools. The new association will develop and produce automated lines and modules for the production of rotary spares intended mainly for automobile and tractor construction and agricultural machine building.

MEDVEDEV MEETS WITH PZPR CC SECRETARY BEDNARSKY

PM271657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 21 November CPSU Central Committee Secretary V.A. Medvedev met with PZPR Central Committee Secretary H. Bednarski, who is in the Soviet Union to attend the Sixth All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

During the conversation, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on matters pertaining to the further deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and PZPR.

Polish Ambassador to the USSR W. Natorf was present at the conversation.

PRAVDA STATES RELATIONS WITH FRG 'POISONED'

LD270632 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0032 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (TASS) -- Does the world have insurance against the past repeating itself? This question arises involuntarily on becoming acquainted with certain recent foreign policy pronouncements by H. Kohl, head of the FRG Government, PRAVDA writes today. They have in common a primeval hated for the Soviet Union, the GDR, world socialism as a whole, and nonacceptance of the realities of the nuclear missile age and the demands and tasks facing the world community, the newspaper's editorial article says.

As distinct from the exercises in anti-Sovietism and endless vows of loyalty to his U.S. patrons that are routine and customary for him, prior to his trip to the United States H. Kohl permitted in an interview with the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine the crudest attacks on the Soviet leadership, right up to drawing vile parallels with Nazi Germany. These pronouncements by H. Kohl, which are unprecedented in the history of Soviet-West German relations, and even in all relations between states maintaining diplomatic relations, have given rise to profound indignation everywhere, including the FRG. They are staggering in their irresponsibility.

The question of whether he understands what he is saying, and whether he is aware of what the consequences of his public insinuations could be for relations between our states, was posed directly to the chancellor via the USSR Embassy in Bonn. He was reminded that in this instance one is talking about the honor and dignity of a state, of the Soviet people, which gave, in defense of its homeland against German fascism, the lives of 20 million of its sons and daughters. Chancellor Kohl should not forget that Soviet people paid with their own blood for both ridding Europe and the Germans themselves of the plague of fascism. There is no family in our country that has not suffered irrevocable losses as a result of the piratical attack by Hitler's Germany. Bonn must always remember what pain, anger and indignation is aroused in the hearts of Soviet people by blasphemous and immoral comparisons between our country and Nazi Germany.

A deep shadow has been cast on Soviet-West German relations. They have been poisoned, and this at a time when they had begun to take on a new dynamism and when their further development could have told in a most salutary way on the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole. Understandably, in this kind of atmosphere a series of planned meetings and visits on a bilateral basis could not take place. The Soviet side has earlier demonstrated the maximum of restraint and tolerance, but there is a limit to everything.

The chancellor's scandalous attack on the USSR has met with condemnation in the FRG itself. It has been the subject of debate in the Bundestag. Parliamentarians have demanded explanations from the chancellor. Alas, H. Kohl came up with nothing better than to ascribe everything to the "inaccuracy" of the American magazine, which allegedly distorted his words. This incomprehensible muttering was drowned in the noise of gibes and ironical rejoinders and outcry of the deputies. To crown it all, immediately after the debates in the Bundestag, NEWSWEEK presented to West German and foreign journalists in Bonn the actual tape recording of the interview with the chancellor. As a result the Chancellor was found guilty of having, to put it mildly, deceived the parliamentarians.

Many politicans in the FRG considered it their duty to disassociate themselves emphatically from the chancellor's shameful words and dishonorable behavior. Even the most conservative press organs were unable to refrain from reproaching him. Many newspapers and magazines started to publish letters from indignant readers.

PRAVDA continues: It turned out that what was said to NEWSWEEK were not words that accidentally popped out. A whole series of his next speeches demonstrates that we are talking about a perfectly well-defined political line. His speeches at the congresses of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] in North Rhine-Westphalia and of the CSU [Christian Social Union] in Munich were stuffed with brazen slander against the countries of socialism. He [words indistinct] attacking the freedom of other peoples, and the social system of the GDR as "deeply hostile to people." In the present conditions of the FRG pre-election campaign, Chancellor Kohl has evidently let himself go, deciding to butter up the revanchist circles and reviving the topics of the "cold war". He has once again started to blather about the "temporary nature" of the European borders, and has started to talk about the FRG's claims to "represent all Germans" and about the "open German issue".

And this is being said following the conclusion between the USSR and FRG of the treaty that secures the inviolability of borders in Europe that came about as a result of World War II, which was unleashed by Hitler's Germany. All in all, the boil of revanchism has clearly burst, and it is capable of fatally poisoning this country. The real political intentions of the West German leadership have come to light.

Although a treaty has been concluded between the FRG and USSR on the fundamentals of relations, which is based on the existence of two sovereign German states, H. Kohl cannot come to terms at all with the existence of the socialist GDR, and altogether pronounces socialism a system that "belongs to the past."

There have been many such prophets of doom in history, including German ones. Where are they now? But when a statesman of the status of head of government takes this up in our times, the question arises: Why is all this being done? And in the final analysis what does the political credo of the head of the West German Government, his line regarding the USSR, GDR and the other socialist countries, boil down to? Is it possible in the future to believe in the sincerity of his assurances of a desire for the development of constructive cooperation with these countries?

The fact that mass hostile attacks are being made on the USSR and its peaceloving foreign policy precisely after Reykjavik, when for the first time the potential for the creation of a nuclear-free world was so clearly evinced, attracts one's attention. The prospect for the elimination of intermediate range missiles in Europe and for radical cuts in strategic offensive weapons that emerged in the Icelandic capital, not to mention the Soviet proposals for preventing the militarization of space, in other words for the implementation of this entire program for ridding mankind of nuclear weapons, clearly frightened someone at the top in the FRG. Doubts have been expressed about the advisability of what was achieved in Reykjavik. Not only Bundeswehr generals, but also certain politicians have started to depict disarmament, and not the arms race, as a real danger. There is a peculiar self-exposure of yesterday's alleged supporters of limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe taking place: It is now clear that those who now are rejecting the "zero option" on intermediate range missiles in the past advocated this only while counting on the USSR turning it down.

The federal chancellor and his associates are now in a bustling hurry to assist the U.S. Administration. The administration is trying to demonstrate the indemonstrable, distoring the essence of the package of accords reached in Reykjavik and altering them to their own self-seeking style. And there and then Bonn engaged itself the very same way. The opponents of disarmament began to think up one obstacle after another, so the elimination of intermediate range missiles is made dependent on solving the question of short-range missiles. Then it is announced that the missiles are not to be removed until the "imbalance" between conventional weapons in the East and the West which, incidentally, does not exist, is evened out.

The authors of all these "conditions" are deliberately keeping quiet that the Soviet Union is emphatically advocating the elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe, and that together with its allies has proposed a plan for a radical reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons.

Instead of approaching the new, genuinely revolutionary proposals of the USSR on issues of disarmament with all seriousness and responsibilty, Bonn has started to talk about "rearmament" [dovooruzheniye] on short-range missiles, just as it was for the "Pershings" and cruise missiles, and about "rearmament" on conventional weapons. no, the long-standing longing for weapons in the FRG is not receding.

And what worth is the unconditionaly support of the FRG Government for the Star Wars program, that main impediment on the road to the accords that the USSR and the United States reached in Reykjavik? Are the West German leaders unable to understand that SDI is a new and more powerful kind of weapon of mass destruction with the aim of securing military supremacy, and of the United States dictating its will to the other peoples of the world? And if, none the less, Bonn is helping the U.S. military-industrial complex to push ahead its plans for the militarization of space, is this not clearly a fit of atavistic thought? It is time to realize what all this threatens the FRG, Europe, and the world as a whole with.

Evidently not wishing to learn the lessons of the recent past in German history and to heed the voice of his people, the chancellor continues to put his trust in the wisdom of the White House and demonstratively listens to the advice of all kinds of renegades from among the professional anti-Soviets.

While H. Kohl as chancellor is supposed to determine the course of the government, it is not all that simple for him to foist upon his fellow citizens his own essentially atavistic ideas that are alien to the demands of modern times. It would therefore be incorrect to identify the position and actions of the adherents of confrontations and the arms race with the views of West Germany society as a whole. There are forces in the FRG, and not only in the opposition parties, that sincerely are seeking to consolidate peace and to develop cooperation, forces that view Reykjavik as a base for decisive movement forward in all aspects in the field of disarmament and strengthening stability on the continent. It is understand that they value good relations with the USSR and the other socialist states and the mutual advantage of multilateral cooperation.

These kind of aspirations have always met with understanding and support from the Soviet leadership and all Soviet people. The USSR's line of development of constructive cooperation with the FRG, including the fundamental issues of securing peace and security, remains unchanged. And he who is infected with the incurable disease of hostility toward other peoples cannot count on respect. It is time for those who are constantly flogging the lame revanchist horse to understand that this kind of policy is doomed to failure.

One would like to think that in the final analysis Bonn will draw practical conclusions from all this both on the level of ensuring European and international security and of bilateral Soviet-West German relations, and will purge those relations of political dirt and start thinking about the advantages of a healthy and clear-cut future, PRAVDA writes.

SHISHLIN CALLS FOR 'VIGILANCE' TOWARD REVANCHISM

LD251806 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Nov 86

[From the 'International Panorama' program; Gennadiy Shishlin commentary]

[Text] It is said that the fascist party does not have a single seat in the West German Bundestag. Of course, it is said that in general, from the aspect of influence the National Democratic Party enjoys insignificant influence. But a fact is still a fact. The seeds of fascism are being preserved; someone needs that to be so. Why is that the case? Why do the fascists have a platform on the very soil that nurtured this brown nightmare.

There are many different answers to that question. I do not think that the most insignificant of these answers is that when extreme rightwing factions occupy positions in the political life of a country, then the other rightwing forces already appear more respectable, more seemly. Even if they only drop a semi-tone they can allow themselves to say things which are very similar to those which we have heard.

It is indeed a fact that recently the election platform of the ruling FRG parties, the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, was published. What does it say? It includes such theories as the following, for example: that the frontiers remain open, that the German reich exists. It also asserts that the German question is open and that specifically frontiers in general, are of a temporary nature. Revanchism is alive and therefore political vigilance is called for. Political sharpness is needed in order to ensure that yesterday's shadows do not fall on the future.

CANCELLATION OF TIKHONOV VISIT TO FRG NOTED

LD261545 Hamburg DPA in German 1506 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (DPA) -- The Soviet Union has canceled a further visit that had already been agreed with Bonn. Reliable circles in Moscow say that Vladimir Tikhonov, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, will not be coming to the Federal Republic. Tikhonov's visit was scheduled for 8 December.

Observers believe the reason for the cancellation is the Soviet displeasure about remarks by Federal Chancellor Kohl who had mentioned Soviet party leader Gorbachev and the former Nazi minister of propaganda Joseph Goebbels in one breath. The latest quarrel between Bonn and Moscow has now resulted in the cancellation of five high-ranking visits. Tikhonov was to have signed a maritime shipping agreement between the FRG and USSR in Bonn. Experts from both sides were going to clarify the last details of the maritime shipping agreement next week. A bilateral agreement on inland shipping, which Federal Transport Minister Werner Dollinger (CSU) had initialed in Moscow at the end of October, was also to have been signed.

When questioned, a spokesman for the Federal Transport Ministry said that a visit by Tikhonov had not in fact been agreed since there had been no firm date. There could therefore be no question of a cancellation. The question whether and how the planned maritime shipping agreement will be signed will still open.

TASS CONDEMNS FRG EXPULSION OF SYRIANS

LD271750 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1504 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Bonn, 27 Nov (TASS) -- Under frank pressure from the United States, official Bonn has joined the anti-Syrian campaign, which was unleashed by Britain on Washington's directions. The FRG Government announced today that it is adopting sanctions against the Syrian Arab Republic, using for this purpose the fabricated pretext of some kind of involvement of that country in terrorism. An official FRG government spokesman has stated here that Bonn has decided to deport from the country three Syrian diplomats and also to reduce the number of staff at the Syrian military attache's office in the FRG. This provocative action is supplemented by a number of other unfriendly measures against Syria. In particular, the FRG intends to curtail economic cooperation with that country.

LIGACHEV RECEIVES FINNISH-EDITION GORBACHEV BOOK

PM261655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

["At the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The director of one of Finland's largest publishing houses, Weilin and Goos, today presented Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with a copy of a collection of articles and speeches by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbavhev entitled "Time for Change," which has been published in Finnish. The collection has been published, said the director, in connection with the increasing interest of the Finnish public in the grandiose economic and social transformations being implemented in the Soviet Union under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee as well as in the large-scale peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at saving mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

During the conversation which took place, the director provided information on the intention of the publishing house to increase the publication in Finnish of works of Soviet literature, and to strengthen and expand ties with Soviet publishing houses.

Comrade Ligachev expressed gratitude to the Welin and Goos publishing house for the publication of the collection of articles and speeches by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, which serves the cause of further strengthening the atmosphere of confidence and cooperation between the Soviet and Finnish people as well as the common cause of security and peaceful coexistence between states with different social and political systems. The relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, Comrade Ye.K. Ligachev noted, serve as a cogent example of the fruitfulness of the policy of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet side is prepared to continue to develop and deepen Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness.

PRAVDA CENSORS LUBBERS ON JEWISH EMIGRATION

PM261639 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Raymond van den Boogaard dispatch: "Lubbers Plea for Liberalization of Jewish Emigration From the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 21 Nov -- On the first day of the visit to Moscow by Prime Minister Lubbers and Foreign Minister van den Broek, the prime minister made a plea for a liberalization in the field of Jewish emigration. The section of Lubbers' dinner speech that dealt with this question was omitted today from the report in Soviet party newspaper PRAVDA.

In the section of his speech at the official dinner in the Kremlin that was censored by PRAVDA Lubbers spoke of an "historic debt" to the Jewish people which arose in World War II. He said that he hopes that the new emigration law in the Soviet Union could lead to "less bureaucratic red tape and delay" and a "big-hearted policy" on Jewish emigration. In the last few years this has decreased from tens of thousands to around 1,000 people per year. The new Soviet emigration law limits family reunification to immediate relatives. [verwanten in de eerste graad] The whole section of Lubbers speech that dealt with this issue was omitted from PRAVDA.

Lubbers, who had already raised the matter in the morning at his talk with Prime Minister Ryzhkov in the Kremlin's Katarina Hall, described the general reaction of the Russians to remarks about human rights as "not that original." Ryzhkov used the well-known Soviet position that there is large-scale violation of human rights in the West as a result of unemployment, prostitution, homelessness, and so on. However, in general Lubbers found that in comparison with earlier visits to Moscow made in other capacities, the atmosphere had changed much for the better, particularly during the dinner. He described Ryzhkov as an unusually pleasant companion. [passage omitted]

COMMUNIQUE SIGNED ON TALKS WITH TURKEY

LD222258 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- The ninth meeting of the mixed intergovernmental Soviet-Turkish Commission on Economic Cooperation was held in Moscow from November 20 to November 22.

The commission discussed questions of arrangements between chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov and Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey Turgut Ozal reached in July 1986, the implementation of the existing agreements and of the long-term programme of economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Turkey, the state and the further development of cooperation in a number of industries, the increase of the volume of trade between the two countries.

A communique on the results of the commission's work has been signed.

IRANIAN 'INSINUATIONS' ON DRA POLICY CONDEMNED

NC271530 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The world has welcomed reports that six regiments from the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan returned home last month. This was viewed as a clear indication of the USSR's wish to give yet another boost to efforts for a political solution of the Afghan problem. Our county also hoped this decision would prompt those behind the armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs to properly interpret and assess the Soviet Union's constructive step.

However, the U.S. imperialists, who are involved in the undeclared war on Afghanistan, responded to this measure which sought to promote the cause of peace by organizing a new round of anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan activity and propaganda. The American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, took the lead in this campaign. He alleged that the size of the limited Soviet contingent in Afghanistan had not decreased. At the invitation of the Afghan Government, more than 100 correspondents from various countries, including the United States and Britain, witnessed the ceremonies marking the return of Soviet units from Kabul, Shindand, and Gonduz. Despite this, U.S. State Department spokesman Martinez baselessly claimed that the six Soviet regiments were still in Afghanistan.

Unfortunately, these empty and futile allegations were published in the Tehran press, which has played a part in the spread of lies and canards on this issue. Tuesday's edition of JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI contained attempts to distort and defame the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance to Afghanistan. Some high-ranking Iranian officials are also trying to sow doubts about the Soviet Union's peace-seeking policy on Afghanistan.

The enemies of the Afghan people are particularly enraged by the fact that the DRA's Armed Forces have gained experience in destroying counterrevolutionary bands, and are now fighting against these thugs and defeating them on their own. In the past 4 months alone, more than 3,000 rebels have laid down their arms and surrendered. The leaders of counterrevolutionary groups are finding it more and more difficult to mobilize additional forces outside the country. Hundreds of Afghan families returned to their homeland this year despite the obstacles created by Iranian officials.

The normalization process in and around Afghanistan is growing stronger, and U.S. imperialism is sparing no effort to prevent this. Some $500 million was earmarked as aid for the Afghan bandits just this year. In addition to Pakistan, the United States is drawing Iran even deeper into its adventures against Afghanistan. There are now more than 20 special camps in Iran, where groups of thugs are assembled and armed under the aegis of local officials before being sent on into Afghanistan. ABRAR reports that official representatives of the president and prime minister, along with employees of the Interior Ministry and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, control and coordinate the activities of the so-called Afghan Mujahedin ensconced in Iran.

The secret operations conducted by the White House involving Iran have been going on for 2 years. They were recently revealed and have caused a wave of indignation. They had several objectives, including the supply of American arms to Afghan counterrevolutionary bands formed within Iran. According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, some of the weapons shipped to Iran were to be placed at the disposal of Afghan bandits. The same paper states that a certain number of these arms, which were delivered to Iran by Israel on orders from the United States, are in the hands of terrorists engaged in subversive activity inside Afghanistan.

Iran's participation in the imperialists' undeclared war on Democratic Afghanistan, and the slanderous insinuations by Iran's press and officials out of line with its expressed readiness to expand its friendly ties with the Soviet Union. At the same time, the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan, and the guarantee of good-neighborly relations, satisfies the vital interests of all peoples in the region, and of the Iranian people in particular.

TASS NOTES IRAN RECALLS AMBASSADOR FROM ITALY

LD271832 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Nicosia November 27 TASS -- The IRNA news agency reports that Iran decided to recall its ambassador from Italy and to close the Italian Cultural Centre in Tehran. Iran took that step, the news agency says, to protest against insulting attacks of Italian television in a recent programme on the Iranian leadership.

'OFFENSIVE' UK-OMANI EXERCISES IN GULF REVIEWED

LD272338 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The British-Omani military exercises involving 5,000 British troops entered another stage. The British ships have moved to the Persian Gulf, to where Britain's Defense Secretary George Younger has also gone. Here is what our military observer Aleksandr Vasiliyev writes about the matter.

The holding of another stage of the exercise involving British Armed Forces in the gulf should make people be on the alert. The gulf is one of the most explosive places on earth and it is not the best of venues for holding maneuvers. There the Iran-Iraq war has been going for for 6 years. Casualties have reached 1 million and they are continuing to grow. Who can guarantee that the British troops will not be drawn into the military operations, either intentionally or by provocation?

The British grouping is like a man engaged in shadow boxing next to two men fighting one another. Isn't London looking for a pretext for armed intervention in the course of events in the Persian Gulf? If not then Whitehall could have chosen a better venue for training in landing operations, all the more so for only an insignificant part of Oman's territory is washed by the waters of the gulf.

What also alarms is the nature of the exercise tasks being carried out. They are not at all defensive, although the British military command has tried to portray them as a joint deployment of forces aimed at liberating a friendly country from foreign invasion. But here one must note that, first, the Oman Navy is the largest and best trained navy in the region. Thus it is capable of independently resolving tasks to ensure the country's security from the sea. Secondly, was it necessary to create such an impressive naval grouping for the Armed Forces of Oman to acquire experience in rebuffing sea landings? For the naval grouping has eight vessels, including a landing helicopter carrier ship and even the aircraft carrier "Illustrious." Besides, if it really was a question of joint action why then has the British Navy come out in the role of a so-called aggression? And one may ask: Whose invasion is it imitating? For such an aggressive force simply doesn't exist among the countries of the region.

The thing is that the British Armed Forces are training in executing definite offensive tasks, for sea landing operations are nothing but a variety of offensive military operations. They boil down to finding the most vulnerable places in an enemy's defenses and then landing troops and hardware from ships and ensuring their advance into enemy territory to seize or destroy an enemy's vital installations. The landing exercise by a grouping of British Armed Forces in the area of the Straits of Hormuz will not in the least help to resolve the Iran-Iraq conflict or to ease the tensions in the Gulf. On the contrary, it will help to heighten the indignation felt by world opinion at Britain's policy in the region and in the light of the scandal stemming from the secret deliveries of American arms to Iran, Britain is seen as a submissive instrument of United States policy.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 NOV FOR VISIT

LD232017 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Rabih Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, arrived in Moscow this evening heading a National People's Assembly delegation on a 6-day official visit. He was received at the airport by Mr August Voss, chairman of the Soviet Council of Nationalities; other Soviet officials; Brother Andellah Fedal, Algerian ambassador to the Soviet Union; and a number of staff at the Algerian Embassy in the Soviet Union.

Brother Rabin Bitat carries a message from President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Repubic and Front of National Liberation secretary general, to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, gneral secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The visit comes within the framework of traditional exchanges between the two countries and two parliaments.

During his stay in Moscow Brother Rabin Bitat will hold talks with Soviet officials about relations between the two parliaments and Algerian-Soviet relations in general.

PRAVDA CARRIES TEXT OF LABOR LAW IMPLEMENTATION

PM271451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Introduction Into Force of the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity"

In connection with the adoption of the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity" the USSR Sopreme Soviet resolves:

1. To introduce into force the "USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity" as of 1 May 1987.

2. To instruct the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to carry out USSR legislation in accordance with the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity."

3. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to carry out USSR Government decisions in accordance with the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity."

4. To instruct union republic supreme soviets to carry out union republic legislation in accordance with the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity."

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Kremlin, Moscow. 19 November 1986

BIRYUKOVA TOURS IVANOVO OBLAST ENTERPRISES

LD280302 MOscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Ivanovo Oblast from 24 to 27 November. She was briefed on the activity of the oblast party organization regarding the implementation of restructuring in the economy and social sphere, the management of the development of light industry, trade and services sphere. Discussions with the workers, specialists, party and economic management focused on the issues of transfer of textile enterprises to full financial autonomy and self-financing.

Having pointed to serious shortcomings in this matter, the CPSU Central Committee secretary stressed that in the new conditions of management the significance is especially great of purposeful work of the collectives on the widening and updating of range, raising the quality of produced output, and efficient and consistent implementation of measures connected with the introduction of the state acceptance service. This is an indispensable condition for meeting the demand of the population for high quality and fashionable fabrics and for the fulfillment of planned tasks.

It was pointed out that the development of trade, public catering consumer services and consumer cooperatives are still poorly cared for in the oblast. Special attention was focused upon the significance of participation of all enterprises, irrespective of their type and departmental association, in the development of the services sphere.

The meetings and discussions with the inhabitants of towns and settlements and in the work collectives took place. Peoples' working and living conditions and the development of the social sphere were discussed.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary met the oblast party aktiv. Comrade (Konesyuk), first secretary of Ivanovo Obkom; and Comrade Pukhova were on the trip around the oblast with Comrade Biryukova.

SLYUNKOV ADDRESSES MINSK VOTERS MEETING

LD242157 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A meeting of voters with Comrade Slyunkov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, took place in Minsk today.

Taking part in the meeting were representatives of the Pervomayskiy and Sovetskiy rayons of the Belorussian capital. Nikolay Nikitich Slyunkov answered voters' questions. Addressing them, he said in particular:

[Begin Slyunkov recording] There can hardly be anyone in this hall who fails to see and feel the positive changes in our lives. But there can also be hardly anyone who can say that what has been done is sufficient. Yes, comrades, the process of restructuring which has started since the 1985 April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and received a powerful impetus of acceleration at the 27th CPSU Congress, has only just got underway and started gaining momentum. And all of us, be it a Central Committee secretary or a worker, minister or an engineer, an employee or a collective farmer, should be fully aware of the fact that this process depends on each of us, on our attitudes to work, on our extra effort in work, on what we become in our mutual home -- masters or outside observers. The recently held 6th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Law on the 1987 State Plan of Economic and Social Development. Attention in it is focused on making fuller use of the long-term factors in the growth of public sector production. The plan fully corresponds to the strategic policy line of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan. One of its important merits lies in the fact that a full-scale range of social measures has been charted in it for the first time, which is directed at a further rise in the welfare of the people and embraces all facets in the lives of Soviet people. Implementation of the policy line aimed at acceleration has also given a new impulse for the development of the national economy in our republic. [end recording]

LATVIAN CP DISCUSSES QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

LD280427 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee today discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization on radically improving the quality of the output and work, and raising the competitiveness of the products in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress on preparing for introduction of state acceptance in associations and at enterprises.

The report by Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and speeches noted the fact that the positions achieved by the republic as a whole in the country in terms of the output of products awarded the state quality seal, are not bad. However, the plenum stressed, the results so far achieved do not meet today's requirements, the growing demands of the national economy. The rate of scientific and technical progress is slow, violations of technological and labor discipline and outdated productions funds hold back the rise in quality of the items.

In the current year, the organs of the USSR State Committee for Standards stripped 17 varieties of products manufactured in the republic of the state quality seal, and 77 items have been stripped of the Novinka index. Specific attention at the plenum was paid to the preparations at enterprises for introducing state acceptance of products, and implementation of the republican special purpose comprehensive program Quality-90.

UZBEK PREMIER DISCUSSES REPUBLIC'S SHORTCOMINGS

PM201107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

["Conversation" between G. Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and Correspondent V. Artemenko, under the "All-Union Socialist Competition" rubric: "The Republic Repays Its Debt: Monitoring Pledges"]

[Excerpts] Tashkent -- [Passage omitted] There are 6 weeks left to the end of the year. How are Uzbekistan's working people meeting their adopted pledges? This is described by G. Kadyrov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

[Artemenko] Gayrat Khamidullayevich, Uzbekistan is a major supplier of gas. How are workers in that sector faring?

[Kadyrov] Last year the gas workers supplied the country with 2.6 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Measures have now been taken to improve techniques, new capacities have been commissioned, and order and discipline are being strengthened. In particular, this has enabled the Mubarekskiy gas processing plant to get out of difficulties. An installation for the preliminary preparation of gas with an annual capacity of 8 billion cubic meters has been commissioned 3 months ahead of schedule in the Shurtanskoye gas condensate field. It has thus been possible not only to compensate for the decline in gas extraction in the Gazlinskoye gasfield but also to double the extra gas extraction capacities. Having pledged to extract and process 1 million cubic meters of gas a day above the plan, Uzbekistan's gas workers have produced an extra 2 billion cubic meters of gas and tens of thousands of tons of gas condensate in the past 10 months.

[Artemenko] The successes are indeed in evidence. And yet the Uzbekistan SSR Central Statistical Administration recently stated that the transfer of the republic's economy to the path of intensification is going slowly and that quite a few labor collectives have still not become involved in the restructuring...

[Kadyrov] It is early yet, of course. The old approaches are still a hindrance, reserves are not being fully utilized, the number of lagging collectives is high. Some 135 production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the 10-month plan for output sales, and when supply commitments are taken into account that figure rises to 338. Even though the supply shortfall has been more than halved in comparison with the corresponding period last year across the republic as a whole, the overall level of fulfillment of contract commitments was only 98.2 percent. [paragraph continues]

Some 107 State Agro-Industrial Committee enterprises, 46 Ministry of Local Industry enterprises, and around 30 Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry enterprises had unmet commitments.

A recent Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum noted that not all economic leaders were filled with a high sense of responsibility for the fate of the plans and pledges. This can be seen from the example of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry. Many of its enterprises are not fulfilling output sale and production plans in physical terms, and contracted deliveries are regularly missed. At the same time tens of million of rubles' worth of old-fashioned models and styles of goods customers do not want have been stockpiled at depots. One-third of the sector's associations and enterprises are failing to fulfill the profit plan, and since the beginning of the year the resources diverted into nonproduction expenditure have almost doubled. The sector's leaders have not taken concrete measures to eradicate the shortcomings. The direct blame here, of course, rests with the minister, M. Kurbanov, who recently had to be relieved of his duties.

Around 900 industrial enterprises are in need of modernization and retooling. The volume of modernization construction and assembly work has increased by 25 percent in the past 10 months in comparison with the same period last year. Capacities are being intensively increased at the "Fergananefteorgsintez" production association, the Novyy Angren GRES, the Bukhara textile combine, the Almalyk chemical plant, and a number of others. Unfortunately, matters are not going well everywhere. At such major facilities as the Uzbek metallurgical plant, the Navoi electrochemical plant, and the Chirchik "Elektrokhimprom" association the 10-month construction and assembly work plans were not fulfilled, and this is jeopardizing fulfillment of the pledges for the early commissioning of those facilities. To rectify the situation before the end of the year the necessary forces have been concentrated at the projects nearing completion, and many construction collectives are switching to two-and three-shift work.

[Artemenko] The republic possesses large labor resources. How are they being used to increase shift working at enterprises and influence the fulfillment of pledges?

[Kadyrov] The Chirchik transformer plant and Fergana silk mill collectives were the first to take up the Leningrad initiative on making fuller use of equipment. Tens of thousands of extra people have been drawn into the economy. However, proper attention is not being paid to this everywhere. Work in Andizhan Oblast, for example, is being developed too slowly.

To accelerate matters on a republic-wide scale, it is necessary to confirm production and output sales plans and to provide enterprises with additional raw and other materials, wages funds, and labor and electricity quotas. Back in August the Uzbek Council of Ministers sent a number of union ministries proposals on increasing shift work at enterprises under their jurisdiction. That was quite some time ago, yet questions concerning the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's "Sredazkabel" and "Sredazelektroapparat" associations and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building's Podyemnik plant in Tashkent have still not been resolved.

[Artemenko] For the past 2 years the republic has not fulfilled the cotton harvesting plans or pledges. How are the republic's peasants [dekhkane] working this season?

[Kadyrov] A good crop has ripened in the fields and the harvest is nearing completion. [paragraph continues]

Many farms have overfulfilled their pledges. The Fergana and Tashkent Oblast working people have coped with them successfully. Namangan, Surkhan-Darya, and Syr-Darya Oblasts are about to fulfill their plans. The collectives of all 121 cotton ginning plants are working 24 hours a day in an attempt to meet their year's pledge to produce 10,000 tons of high-quality cotton fiber above the plan.

However, cotton growers in Kashka-Darya, Navoi, Bukhara, Samarkand, and Dzhizak Oblasts have not taken good care of the cotton crop, are slow in harvesting it, and are making irrational use of equipment in the harvest period. I should particularly like to mention Kashka-Darya Oblast's leaders. N. Turapov, first secretary of the party obkom, and A. Kadin, chairman of the oblispolkom, have been striving with a determination worthy of better application to get their raw cotton production targets reduced. The question is: In this instance what value can we attach to the return on the capital invested in developing the oblast's agriculture, which has totaled more than R2 billion in the past 10 years! [passage omitted]

UZBEK MEETING URGES EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

NC2200842 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Participants in the meeting held by Uzbek educational aktivs in Tashkent on 3 November discussed the effort made to realize school reforms and reorganize the popular education system. Also discussed were tasks related to the effort made to put into effect the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and by the 3d Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

A report read by Comrade Abbasova, minister of education, and addresses delivered at the meeting noted the failure of the Republic's schools to lend the required importance to the effort made to upgrade education and training and to prepare youths for work and living an independent life. There is a need to completely reorganize this work, improve the education accorded young people [words indistinct], and train youths in accordance with the spirit of communist traditions. [sentence indistinct]

The participants described the improvement of the training given to the cadres, the complete reorganization of methodical work, the use of contemporary experience on a broader scale, and the consolidation of relations between schools and families of the students as priority tasks.

Comrade Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Party Central Committee, addressed the meetings. Comrade Sultanova, deputy chairman of the Uzbek USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, participated in the work of the conference.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER ON PLANNED CHANGES

LD172105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a report from the Kremlin by our special correspondent Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:

[Ruvinskiy] At the moment the debates on the reports on the plan and the budget are in progress in the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, respectively. Among those who have already spoken are deputies from the Russian Federation, Belorussiya, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan, and representatives of the most varied branches of the national economy.

The discussion is sharp and to the point. Issues are being put directly, such as why are ties with contracting enterprises broken and why have the majority of enterprises not fulfilled their contractual obligations as yet? Why is construction time still lengthy? Why does a mass of goods put out by industry lie in warehouses? The workers have received wages for it, but nobody needs the goods. In this respect a particularly large number of grievances are being voiced both here at the session and earlier, at the standing commissions, towards light industry workers. What is happening with this branch? It seems as if there is a great deal of footwear and fabric, and clothing everywhere, but how often the consumer leaves the shop without having spent his money and sets off to search for items with a foreign tag on them. Is the branch restructuring itself? This is what the deputies asked Comrade Klyuyev, the minister of light industry, to tell them about, so let's listen to his reply. Vladimir Grigoryevich Klyuyev is on the session's rostrum:

[Begin Klyuyev recording] Today the industry is faced with totally new tasks: One must, to put it figuratively, clothe the clothed one, and it has turned out that the consumers' increasing orders no longer match the industry's capacity. At many enterprises the equipment has outlived its usefulness. The lagging of branch science has been a serious obstruction, as well as the absence of large-scale work on the modernization of enterprises and the necessary reserve of capacities for a mobile change in the range of goods. The situation has also been aggravated by the fact that over a third of the factories were built in the last century. To this one should add difficulties in supplying dyestuffs and high-quality agricultural and chemical raw materials. A good deal of harm has also been done by the accumulated practice of planning and economic incentives; it has fettered the economic independence and initiative of enterprises which, in their pursuit of volume indicators, were little concerned by issues of quality and range. The specific nature of light industry was not taken into account, and so many important issues of its work were resolved slowly and indeterminately. Hence the conclusion that it is far from simple to achieve a radical change in the work. This will require a certain amount of time, and huge efforts from everybody, from minister to worker.

Today one would like to stress in particular, and with great satisfaction, that, notwithstanding existing difficulties and complications in its work, at the moment our industry is at a turning point in its development. Never before, as at the present time, after the 27th congress, have the industry's workers felt such a great and genuinely paternal concern from the Central Committee and the Soviet Government. In the 12th 5-Year Plan some 70 percent of capital investment is to go to technical reequipment, expansion, and reconstruction of enterprises. Twenty-four major textile enterprises will be reequipped to produce shirt and raincoat fabrics, which are in short supply, which will make it possible to quadruple their production. Another 62 enterprises, after modernization, will be able to produce fabrics with better finishes, and this will make it possible to bring production of high-quality fabrics to 4 billion square meters by the end of the 5-year plan. Twenty-six sewing works, in all union republics, will be reequiped with the participation of foreign firms. This cooperation will help us to triple the manufacture of particularly fashionable items as well as to raise labor productivity at each factory by 25-30 percent.

At the conference in the Central Committee, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev quite rightly said: We won't resolve anything without good order and discipline. This applies to us very directly. Starting next year the state acceptance service of production is being introduced at 64 of the industry's enterprises. The requirements for strict observance of technological processes and contractual discipline will be tightened up. Fashion houses are being transferred to full financial autonomy; they will have trial production facilities and direct-sales shops.

In the fight for the quality of production we attach great significance to increasing educational work, in particular among young people, and the broad extension of socialist competition in collectives for a fitting reception of the 70th anniversary of the Great October [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] A speech that promises much. We will now await the results. On this note we end our report for today from the Kremlin, and tomorrow we will continue telling you about the work of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

MOSCOW OFFICIAL ON CITY'S LAW, ORDER STATUS

PM261419 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 November carries on page 3 under the headline "Moscow Red Banner" a 1,200-word interview with Lieutenant General P.S. Bogdanov, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Internal Affairs Administration, by special correspondent O. Bazilevich pegged to the 69th anniversary of the 10 November 1917 adoption of the Lenin-sponsored Decree on the Establishment of the Worker-Peasant Militia.

In reply to a question about the "state of law and order in the city," Bogdanov says:

"The restructuring of preventive work, the prompt detection and elimination of causes and conditions ecouraging crime, and the ensuring of publicity in the activity of internal affairs organs have already started producing results. The number of crimes committed in the capital by intoxicated individuals who have previous convictions and no fixed employment is falling. The struggle against economic and official crimes and all sorts of wheeler-dealers and individuals living on unearned incomes has become more effective.

"But there are no grounds for self-complacency. There are still quite a few shortcomings and serious omissions in the work of the capital's militia. The still large number of crimes in the city streets and other public places generates justified complaints from Muscovites. Work on preventing crime among young people and on eradicating cases of drug addiction, drunkenness, and parasitism is still below the required standards. There has been no reduction in encroachments upon socialist property, which indicates that the channels for deriving unearned incomes have not yet been fully blocked.

"Therefore, much complex work lies ahead of us. The first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan has been a serious test of the ability of every staffer of Moscow's internal affairs organs to work in the new fashion. In my view, Muscovites themselves must judge our successes and failures. And we will appreciate any remarks addressed to us, including critical ones."

Having spoken at some length about the Moscow militia's routine work and successes, Bogdanov says:

"To conclude our conversation, I would like to say that the capital's militia collective will constantly step up its offensive against everything negative that prevents Muscovites from living, working, and relaxing in tranquillity. But the success of this offensive will depend largely on the support Muscovites themselves will give us. I am convinced that together, shoulder to shoulder, we will cope with the task set before us and will improve the city's moral climate."

WAGES FOR NON-PRODUCTION WORKERS TO INCREASE

LD262133 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (TASS) -- The 7 million Soviet doctors and medical personnel will have their salaries increased by approximately 30 percent as of this month.

The NOVOSTI News Agency reports that the rise in wages for those employed in the non-production sphere is covered through budget allocations. As far as medical personnel are concerned, the state is making more than an additional R3.5 million available for these purposes. Wages in the non-production sphere in the USSR are currently lower than for those employed in the production sphere. The imbalance that has taken shape has begun to be tackled most radically during the current 5-year plan.

Wage increases will apply not only to doctors, but also to people who have other professions within the non-production sphere: teachers, scientists, and engineers. When making proposals to incrase wages for these categories of the working people, the trade unions proceeded, in particular, from the fact that in the non-production branches, the level of professional qualifications is very high: for every 100 people, more than 40 have higher or specialized secondary education. It follows that their work should be rewarded in a more adequate way, one that is commensurate with the quantity and quality of this work.

It is planned that enterprises and establishments will have a much higher degree of freedom in maneuvering than has so far been the case, in order to be able to provide incentives for those who work better. It is also planned to introduce incremental increases for execution of work of special importance, for high work results that are higher than the norms in force.

SEVERAL DISSIDENTS REPORTEDLY PERMITTED TO LEAVE

AU271818 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (AFP) -- Several Soviet dissidents, including detained writer Anatoliy Marchenko, have had offers from the KGB to leave the Soviet Union, friends of the dissidents said here Thursday.

Mr. Marchenko's wife, Larissa Bogoraz, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the KGB approached her last Friday with a proposal to emigrate to Israel with her husband and son, Pavel. She said she had asked permission to visit Mr. Marchenko to discuss the offer, but had not yet received a reply. Mr. Marchenko, 48, was sentenced to 10 years hard labour and five years internal exile in 1981 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He is currently at Chistopol camp, about 600 kilometers (370 miles) from Moscow.

Meanwhile, two members of the East-West Trust Group, Anya Neligova and Aleksey Korostelev, left Moscow last Monday for Vienna, friends of the human rights activists said. The were also asked by the KGB if they wanted to leave and their departure date fixed within days, the sources said. Another member of the group, Gutman Levitan, was to leave Friday with his wife and son under the same arrangement.

In September the East-West Trust Group's founder members Yuriy and Olga Medvedkov and Vladimir Brodskiy were authorised to emigrate.